

In U.S. Estimate

Soviet Warhead Buildup
Seen If SALT AbandonedBy Michael Geeler
and Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP) — U.S. intelligence officials are predicting this week a grim estimate: that without a second Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limit treaty, Soviet rockets in 1989 will be able to rain more than 10,000 atomic warheads on the United States as they would if armed by SALT-2 and successions.

According to government officials, the national intelligence estimates indicate that by 1989 the Soviets could have 14,000 highly accurate warheads mounted on land-based missile force aimed at the United States. By U.S. estimates, the Russians would have 6,000 such warheads under a

SALT-2 treaty, which would expire in 1985 but could be extended.

These figures are the first concrete contribution to an emerging debate within the government about one consequence of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — and subsequent derailing of SALT-2 — that has received scant public attention in the United States.

This debate is prompted by the widely perceived conclusion that the United States is in danger of entering a tense period of confrontation with the Soviet Union without a coherent or broadly supported policy dealing with nuclear weapons.

The administration hoped that it had built such a policy around the SALT-2 treaty and a program of strategic arms procurement that went with it. Even before the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, this policy — like the treaty — was in serious trouble, but now it appears to be on the verge of unraveling.

Paradox Seen

Senior administration officials see a dangerous paradox: that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, potentially a threat to U.S. security, has prevented passage of a Soviet-U.S. arms agreement that they believe clearly serves U.S. security interests.

In the view of these officials, the national intelligence estimate provides proof that SALT-2 would put crucial constraints on a Soviet missile buildup that otherwise could threaten the ability of the U.S. retaliatory missile force to survive.

Several officials in the White House, Pentagon and State Department said in interviews recently that the prospect of a world without

SALT — starkly defined by the intelligence estimate — could jolt the country and the Senate into the realization that SALT-2 is more urgent than ever.

But other administration officials and numerous sources on Capitol Hill expressed the belief that the Senate could never be convinced to act favorably on SALT-2 this year while Soviet-U.S. relations are tense.

While the intelligence estimate is normally classified, some government officials who support SALT are willing to discuss the broad figures privately, believing that the figures support the case for the treaty.

Views Rejected

SALT critics in the Senate and elsewhere reject alarmist views of the world without SALT, arguing that the Russians will not reach the high numbers of warheads predicted in the intelligence estimate because they will not need them.

By extending the estimate to 1989, the intelligence officials throughout the government who prepare such estimates for the president cover the period in which the new U.S. missile, the MX, is supposed to be fully deployed.

The United States is planning to build 200 of these huge missiles, each carrying 10 warheads. The idea is to truck them around central "racetrack" courses in desert valleys in Utah and Nevada, storing them at random in 4,600 concrete shelters as protection against a Soviet strike. The cost of the system is estimated at between \$30 billion and \$100 billion.

Under SALT, government specialists estimate that the Russians (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



DANCING IN NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi dances in New Delhi with performers from northeastern India. She was taking time off from discussions with the U.S. special envoy, Clark Clifford, about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Story on Page 2.

In 2 Days of Fighting

50 Reported Killed in Kurdistan

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Jan. 31 — At least 50 persons have been killed in the past two days in fighting in Kurdistan, according to reports reaching Tehran today. Some Kurdish leaders appealed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to intervene, Tehran radio said.

A rebel spokesman in Sanandaj, the Kurdish provincial capital, reached by a Western journalist by telephone from Tehran, said that there had been fighting yesterday and today in the Kurdish towns of Kamyaran, Bijar and Paveh.

The heaviest shooting was reported in Kamyaran, about 40 miles south of Sanandaj. Although the Iranian news agency said that the fighting subsided there last night and that revolutionary guards had taken control, Kurdish Democratic Party members said from Sanandaj that it was continuing today.

A Kurdish Democratic Party spokesman said that 50 to 70 persons had been killed among the government forces since yesterday.

Anti-government violence was also reported around Shahr Kord, 50 miles west of Isfahan in central Iran. Tehran radio also reported clashes yesterday in central Tehran between Marxist and anti-Marxist militants.

Carter Thanks Clark

In Washington, President Carter telephoned Prime Minister Joe Clark of Canada today to thank him for Canada's "tremendous ex-

Ali Will Push
For Boycott

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UPI) — President Carter is sending former heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali to Africa to enlist support for the proposed U.S. boycott of the Summer Olympics in Moscow, the State Department said today.

"At the president's request, Muhammad Ali has agreed to visit several African countries to discuss with their governments the issue of the Summer Olympic Games," spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d said. He was expected to go in the next few days but the schedule was still being arranged, the spokesman said.

"The United States believes that, in the absence of a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan by a certain date [Feb. 20], we should make an all-out effort to see to it that the games are moved from Moscow or postponed or otherwise not held there," the spokesman said.

Start of Major Offensive Seen

Vietnamese Capture Khmer Rouge Base

BANGKOK, Jan. 31 (UPI) — Vietnamese forces overran a strategic Khmer Rouge supply base today during a fierce artillery battle marking the start of their long-awaited dry season offensive.

Six Vietnamese battalions moved out of the surrounding jungle and captured the hilltop hamlet of Phnom Chat, a Khmer Rouge regional headquarters and a center where international relief agencies distribute food to refugees arriving from the interior.

Western military analysts said the bulk of the Pol Pot guerrillas stationed at Phnom Chat, 116 miles northeast of Bangkok, retreated before the Vietnamese assault.

The analysts said the Khmer Rouge were marshaling forces for a counterattack and would probably circle behind Vietnamese lines in an attempt to sever supply roads from Phnom Penh and the frontier town of Poipet.

Thai and Western military analysts have long predicted a Vietnamese offensive against Khmer Rouge rebels and anti-Communist guerrillas in the area. Since the end of the monsoon season in September, the Vietnamese have been steadily pouring men, arms, ammunition and food into forward positions along the frontier.

The Vietnamese are expected to have little difficulty holding Phnom Chat but are unlikely to attempt to follow the Khmer Rouge into the dense jungle dividing the position from the nearby Thai border. The

10 More Soviet Planes Lift
Troops, Supplies to Kabul

KABUL, Jan. 31 (AP) — Ten more planes with Soviet troops and supplies arrived at Kabul airport yesterday. Meanwhile, the Afghan government broadcast confessions by the alleged murderers of President Nur Muhammad Taraki.

The Soviet cargo planes landed in the Afghan capital, parked in the snow and began discharging troops in heavy winter gear, heavy trucks and smaller vehicles in full view of foreign travelers.

The Russians have deployed an estimated 85,000 troops in Afghanistan to fight the Muslim rebels who have battled three successive Communist governments since a coup in April, 1978.

Taraki, who became president after the coup in 1978, was ousted last October by Hafizullah Amin, his premier, and killed shortly after. Amin was ousted and killed on Dec. 27 in a coup that installed President Babrak Karmal.

Kabul radio now is reporting that Taraki was strangled on Amin's orders. This week it broadcast taped confessions by the palace guard communications officer, Capt. Abdul Woodood, and two other officers identified only as Razi and Iqbal.

Capt. Woodood said that Taraki was led to a sentry's bunk and made to lie down, that Mr. Iqbal sat on his chest and that Mr. Razi choked him with his hands and jammed a

U.S. to Step Up
Some Military
Aid to Tunisia

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — The United States has agreed to accelerate delivery of military equipment to Tunisia after Sunday's raid by Libyan-trained guerrillas.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown confirmed today that the United States will speed up deliveries of some military items. Later a U.S. official said that the items would be "transport equipment" and of a "more military" nature than trucks. He said that their value would be under \$100 million.

The official would not confirm, however, reports today from diplomatic sources that the accelerated deliveries would include helicopters and armored personnel carriers.

The aid may be stepped up when Gen. Bouabaker Balma, chief of staff of the Tunisian armed forces, returns to Washington for further talks next week. Gen. Balma is now on a tour of U.S. military installations.

According to the diplomatic sources, who asked not to be identified, the "agreement in principle" to speed shipments was confirmed last night in a telephone call to Ali Hedda, the Tunisian ambassador.

"Help a Friend"

Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said "we will try to do what we can to help a friend." But he declined to confirm a decision to assist Tunisia.

Mr. Carter said talks were held on "an urgent basis" and he noted Tunisian allegations of Libyan complicity.

"There was a fairly deep penetration," Mr. Carter said of the attack by about 50 guerrillas at Gafsa on Sunday in which about 40 persons were killed.

Tunisia expelled the Libyan ambassador from Tunis and recalled its own ambassador from Tripoli last night.

In 1974, despite their conflicting

political stances, the two countries decided to merge. The decision surprised most observers. Tunisia subsequently "backed out of the deal."

President Carter, in his State of the Union address last week, courted the friendship of all Muslim countries. He cited the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as posing a danger to Western oil supplies.

Last month, about 2,000 demonstrators attacked the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli. The Libyan government denied it was involved and offered compensation.

The Tunisian ambassador to the United States, Ali Hedda, was informed of the U.S. decision to provide his government with a "modest" amount of military aid to night. The Washington Star newspaper reported.

The newspaper said officials of the Tunisian government told U.S. officials that they anticipate additional attacks.

The newspaper also quoted a U.S. official as saying, "It is important in the wake of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan that we still can be counted on by our friends."

The administration, using a similar argument, recently agreed to a \$152 million arms deal for Morocco.

France has sent three navy vessels, including the missile cruiser Colbert, to the Gulf of Gabes as a warning to Libya to maintain its distance from Tunisia.

Libya has a number of Soviet-built frigates and medium-sized warships. The Tunisian Navy consists mainly of lightly armed coastal patrol vessels.

In Paris, naval officials said today that France is sending its newest anti-submarine warship to reinforce the fleet guarding the oil route through the Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

The 4,200-ton Georges-Leygues, equipped with ship-to-ship and anti-aircraft missiles, and carrying two helicopters, will leave Toulon in the next few days.

The Tunisian government said today it has decreed all the necessary defense measures needed to protect the country after Sunday's attack on Gafsa. No details were given but sources said the move included the placing of some units of the 22,000-man Tunisian Army on alert.

In Paris, former Foreign Minister Michel Jobert asserted that French armed forces helped crush the attack on Gafsa by dispatching helicopters and air force warplanes to the battle area.

French authorities remained silent about the claim.

Sakharov's Wife
Fears She, Too,
May Be Banished

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (Reuters) — Yelena Sakharov, wife of physicist Andrei Sakharov, tonight was summoned to appear as a Moscow public prosecutor's office tomorrow and said she feared she might be banished from the capital as her husband was last week.

Mrs. Sakharov told Western reporters at the family apartment that the summons had come just as she was preparing to leave by train to rejoin the dissident leader in the city of Gorki, to which he is now restricted.

"I don't know what it's about, but I can imagine," Mrs. Sakharov said. "What I fear is that they are going to tell me I cannot leave Gorki."

Mr. Sakharov was sent to the Volga industrial city, which is barred to foreigners, Jan. 22 and is not allowed to leave it or telephone or write letters abroad.

Mrs. Sakharov was not initially barred from returning to Moscow although she flew to Gorki with her husband. She came back to the capital last weekend and read a statement from her husband at a press conference Monday for Western correspondents.

Kremlin Delays
On Schmidt Visit

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP) — The Soviet Union is continuing to delay in setting a date for a visit by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Western diplomatic sources said today.

Previously it had been understood that the trip would take place in March or April.

But with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and other recent developments putting a strain on East-West relations, the Soviet Union may have decided that its diplomatic priorities lie elsewhere than in Central Europe, the sources said.

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Links With West Are Valued

Waning of Detente Worries East Europe

By John Darnon

WARSAW, Jan. 31 (NYT) — East Europe appears to be deepening its growing links with the West, leaving it isolated and even bound to the Soviet Union.

Anxiety is sometimes hard to live under the flow of official news supporting the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and depicting the Carter administration as a

reality, intellectuals, government officials and Communist Party leaders voice the fear that a new war will close off the available avenues of cooperation, commerce and tourism that have lately opened up with the United States and especially Western Europe during the last decade.

Act on Catholicism Seen

Pe Orders Dutch Church
Repress Liberal Trends

CAN CITY, Jan. 31 (UPI) — John Paul II ordered today that prelates curb liberal trends in their church. The came at the end of a synod that, it is felt, will inaugurate a new era of Catholicism.

The synod was a 22-page document that Vatican experts described as a stiff rebuke to liberal churchmen on the questions of celibacy, the use of laymen in churches and the administration of sacraments.

A commission was ordered to study the question. The conclusions were the result of deliberations by 7 bishops, 10 members of the central government and the

virtue of the apostolic power of Christ, I approve and in the glory of God that has been agreed on in the synod, John Paul II he ended of the document.

Traditional Methods
The end to what many prelates considered excessive modernization by the Dutch document flayed ritual of the priest, drew a distinction between the roles of laymen and called for a traditional seminary method of training priests.

The document ruled out the Dutch practice of general absolution, a form of forgiveness of sins that had supplanted the traditional confession heard privately by a

announced a week ago by

"If detente falls apart, we will suffer the most," said a Central Committee member of the United Polish Workers' (Communist) Party. "Half of our trade is now with the West. We need the West badly, and we like to believe that the West cannot live without us either."

Long-Term Fear

Some go further and express concern that a long-term deterioration in East-West relations will erode whatever independence the Warsaw Pact allies have managed to wrest from Moscow. During periods of prolonged tension, they point out, pressures heighten for ideological conformity within the seven-nation defense grouping.

"I lived through the 1950s and '60s," said a party theoretician in Warsaw. "I know what those times

were like, and I don't care to go through them again."

The worries appear to have become more pronounced since Andrei Sakharov, the prominent Soviet dissident, was sent into internal exile last week. Moscow's treatment of internal dissidents is sometimes viewed here as a gauge of its attitude toward liberalization and independent thinking on the part of its smaller allies.

If U.S.-Soviet relations were to revert to a Cold War footing, East Europeans fear it could mean that a country like Hungary, which is experimenting with liberal economic reforms similar to those tried out in Czechoslovakia before the Soviet-led invasion of 1968, might have to abandon them in favor of the more orthodox Soviet model of centralized planning.

The hard-currency debt of the six countries has risen from a combined total of \$5.8 billion in 1970 to a current level of about \$48 billion. Much of it went for rapid industrialization programs conceived during the high-growth years of the early 1970s and based on the idea of selling machinery and heavy industrial equipment to the West.

Now, with their national growth rates dropping sharply, most East European economists believe that a heavy dose of Western technology and expertise is needed to boost productivity, improve the quality of goods and provide the basis for self-sustaining growth.

Eastern Europe will also need continued access to Western money markets. Poland, which borrowed \$550 million from a consortium of Western banks last year, will probably seek a similar loan this year.

Detente has meant more for Eastern Europe than expanded commerce. In the atmosphere of relaxed tensions, its citizens have traveled more to the West, seen more Western movies, used more Western products and absorbed more Western culture than at any time before in the postwar era. Restrictions in any of these areas could heighten frustration and a sense of isolation.

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Clifford, Gandhi Meet

U.S., India Differ on Ways To Gain Soviet Withdrawal

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (NYT) — U.S. special envoy Clark Clifford acknowledged today that India and the United States differed as to whether bold confrontation or quiet negotiation was the most effective means of gaining the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

"But the goal of the two governments is exactly the same," he said. "The major goal we share is to have the Soviets withdraw their troops."

Sources within the Indian Foreign Ministry said that the difference of approach was apparent in the talks that Mr. Clifford held with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao during the last two days. The sources said that India believed that the Soviet Union was unlikely to

back down if faced with public threats and deadlines.

Mr. Clifford declined to detail the differences before reporting to President Carter but said, "As I understand it, the Indian government believes that negotiations, possibly persuasion, might be more effective."

Mr. Clifford noted that Soviet officials were expected to visit India shortly and said he hoped that, because of the close ties between India and the Soviet Union, the Indian government could help persuade the Russians to withdraw.

Mr. Clifford said that he told the Indian officials that the United States regarded the invasion of Afghanistan as a decided and dramatic departure from previous Soviet policy. "What we cannot ignore is that the Soviet move into Afghanistan brings them within 300 miles of the Persian Gulf," he said. He added later, "If they move toward the Persian Gulf, that means war."

Mr. Clifford's statement was essentially a reiteration of President Carter's position in his State of the Union message to Congress on Jan. 23. Mr. Carter said that any attempt by an outside force to gain control of the Gulf would be considered an assault against the vital interests of the United States.

A key part of Mr. Clifford's mission was to reassure Indian officials about Mr. Carter's intention to resume arms sale to Pakistan. He said that the move was a signal by which Mr. Carter had shown "his concern for the worldwide implications of this aggressive act on the part of the Soviet Union."

He said that the arms — \$200 million worth over two years — were not enough to alter the military balance between India and Pakistan.

A spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry said, however, that it had been conveyed to Mr. Clifford that neither the quality nor quantity of arms mattered but what caused concern was the attitude.

Mr. Clifford said that the arming of Pakistan was intended to signal to Moscow that "if there is any temptation on the part of the Soviets to move from Afghanistan into Pakistan, we want them to know ahead of time that they will encounter the opposition of many of the leading nations of the world."



Three-way-handshake problem puzzles, in top photo, Israeli Interior Minister Josef Burg (left), Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil (center) and the U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Sol Linowitz, just before Palestinian autonomy talks started yesterday. As bottom picture shows, a diplomatic solution was found.

Killing of Jewish Student Leads to West Bank Curbs

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Jan. 31 (WP) — Israeli security forces today placed a curfew on the West Bank city of Hebron and sealed off the nearby Kiryat Arba Jewish settlement after a 20-year-old Jewish student was shot to death while walking through an Arab open market.

Tensions rose at the sprawling Kiryat Arba site on the outskirts of the Arab city as some activists of the ultranationalist Gush Emunim settlement movement and the militant Jewish Defense League complained that the Arab police in Hebron left the Jewish victim lying in the marketplace while other settlers pleaded for help.

Police said the first indication of the attack, which occurred in Hebron's crowded open-air food market in the center of the city, came when two women from Kiryat Arba noticed that Arab merchants suddenly began shutting their stalls and the streets began emptying. The women said they began asking what had happened, but were told nothing until they found the student lying in a pool of blood.

The women told investigators they cried for help, but that the Arab policemen who normally patrol the market had left. An Israeli police patrol arrived and took the youth to a local hospital, from which he was taken by helicopter to a hospital in Jerusalem. He died tonight following surgery.

The shooting was the latest and most serious of a series of clashes between Jewish settlers and Arab residents of Hebron. Israeli Army Brig. Gen. Binjamin Ben-Eliezer, commander of the West Bank military government, and other top security officials went to Kiryat Arba to talk with residents in an attempt to reduce tensions.

Friction between the two communities has increased since military authorities fenced off a tract of land adjacent to Kiryat Arba for expansion of the settlement. Palestinian leaders say the land is Arab-owned and that the seizure is illegal. Hebron Mayor Fahd Kawasne and Mohammed Milhem, mayor of the nearby town of Halhoul, were arrested earlier this month on charges of incitement when they led a protest against the housing project.

Last June, several Arab residents of Hebron complained that their homes were broken into and that they were beaten by Israeli settlers, who claimed the houses had been Jewish-owned before the 1929 Hebron riots, in which a number of Jews were killed.

Two members of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Jewish Defense League were arrested in connection with those attacks.

Herzlilivya, Israel, Jan. 31 (UPI) — Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. negotiators today informally grappled with the Palestinian autonomy issue, postponing by one day the plenary session of the trilateral talks, official spokesmen said.

U.S. sources said there was no deadlock in the talks and the parties merely decided it was more advantageous to proceed with their discussions in smaller groups. Leading the delegations are Israeli Interior Minister Josef Burg, Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil and Sol Linowitz of the United States.

Japanese Ship Sinks; 2 Dead, 23 Missing

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (UPI) — Two crewmen drowned when the Japanese freighter Hatsuji capsized and sank today in the Sea of Japan. Authorities said that one crewman had been rescued and 23 were missing.

The freighter sent distress signals late yesterday that it was taking in water in stormy seas about 320 miles west of Tokyo, the authorities said.

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Apparent Indifference Worries Analysts
Saudis Are Held to Be Neglecting Yemen

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT (WP) — Shaken by its domestic rumblings and distracted by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia is neglecting a potentially lethal situation in its own backyard — Yemen.

Middle East analysts, diplomats and politicians express amazement at the Saudi neglect of its unopposed role as protector in Yemen, where the weak government is negotiating for its survival with the leftist opposition and the hostile Marxist state of Southern Yemen.

The steady crumbling of Yemen's government is also a major concern and embarrassment for the Carter administration, which a year ago rushed into Yemen with a large-scale military aid package in its first visible attempt to "draw the line" against Soviet designs in the strategic Middle East.

Evidence that the \$390 million in military aid put forward by Washington did little to shore up the government of President Ali Abdullah Saleh is emerging just as the Carter administration is seeking a \$400-million package in emergency military aid to the government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq in Pakistan in the latest U.S. effort to halt Soviet gains around the Gulf.

Dangerous Game

Also involved in the aid to Yemen was a desire to prove U.S. determination to the Saudis, who were upset by the American inability to keep Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi on the Iranian throne and signs that Iran's new ruler, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was determined to export revolution.

Long before last month's seizure of Mecca's Grand Mosque by armed militants, the Saudis had begun a dangerous game in Yemen, according to analysts.

Over the months, the Saudis, who were supposed to pay for the U.S. material which included F-4 aircraft, armor and artillery, laid down conditions that the Yemenis found unacceptable. They objected to the Saudis' demands for a tough policy

against Southern Yemen and began negotiating a less onerous arms package with the Russians.

The Saudis finally stopped all payment. Yemen concluded an arms deal with Moscow and began negotiating a reconciliation with Southern Yemen and their own leftist opposition, the National Democratic Front.

Since the Mecca mosque attack, analysts have been struck by the Saudis' apparent lack of concern for the Yemen situation. The Saudis reportedly suspect both Yemenis of involvement in the mosque attack.

Jordanian officials, for instance, are worried by what they feel is an underplaying by the Saudis of both the domestic and Yemeni problems.

The Jordanians reportedly are agitated at what they consider the Saudi royal family's disarray and failure to grasp the necessity of cleaning up its own backyard. Prince Abdullah, commander of the Saudi National Guard, is said to be an exception.

The Jordanians and other concerned parties also reportedly are convinced that the Yemeni problem cannot be solved by arms, a polite way of dissuading the Saudis from relying on their coup-making tradition there.

U.S. Commitment Sought

Some quarters have suggested that only a direct U.S. commitment to Yemen could right a situation with incalculable potential for serious troublemaking. Compared to Iran and Afghanistan, Yemen is a low-priority worry for the United States.

Yet the Yemeni stakes are enormous. As many as a million Yemenis, a nation of about 7 million, more than the indigenous population of the entire Arabian Peninsula, work in Saudi Arabia.

With Yemen embarked on what one diplomat called a game of chicken with the Saudis and the West, the possibility of Yemeni subversion in the oil-rich Saudi kingdom cannot be dismissed. Arms are reported to have been smuggled from both Yemen and Southern Yemen into Saudi Arabia.

Even some kind of arrangement well short of the formal merger between Yemen and Southern Yemen, which has been under discussion for years, would be enough to buffet the weakened Saudis and seriously undermine their waning prestige. Anything smacking of merger would, in a veteran analyst's phrase, "drive the United States right up the wall."

Since the shah's fall, it has played a key role in holding the line against both Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary proselytism and Soviet encroachments. Iraq played a major role in arranging last winter's ceasefire between the two Yemens and offered Yemen a \$300-million loan in the fall.

Reportedly, Southern Yemeni efforts to arrange talks with the Saudis have been rebuffed, apparently in part because the Riyadh government is convinced that both Yemens were somehow involved in the Mecca mosque attack. On the surface, Yemen seems to be a place where the Saudis are too weak to take care of themselves, much less cause trouble in Yemen.

Both European and U.S. officials agreed that one of most potentially divisive issues concerned how the alliance would react militarily to events in Afghanistan. Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., recently proposed, for example, that the role of North Atlantic Treaty Organization be expanded to include defending Gulf oil, but U.S. officials said that Western governments would never accept such a proposal.

Instead, the administration is known to be putting pressure on France and Britain to expand their naval presence in the Indian Ocean and on West Germany to increase its economic and military aid to countries in the region, especially Turkey.

Mr. Carter told the editors that to protect oil supplies, the administration was seeking closer military ties with local powers around the Gulf and was also "coordinating our efforts with nations which are not located in the region but are heavily dependent, even more than we, on oil from that region," a clear reference to Western Europe and Japan.

U.S. officials have refrained from commenting in public on the support from allied governments in responding to the Soviet drive into Afghanistan because talks are still under way on a variety of collective measures for dealing with Moscow's action. In private, however, White House, State Department and Pentagon aides complained yesterday about the reluctance of some governments, including those of West Germany and France, to back the administration in bringing political and economic pressure to bear on Moscow.

Officials also expressed concern about apparent doubts in Western Europe and Japan over joining the United States in shoring up military defenses around the Gulf, the West's largest source of oil.

Positive Steps

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Nazi's Attorney Asks Court to Set Client Free

COLOGNE, Jan. 31 (UPI) — The lawyer for Kurt Lischka, a former SS commander accused of sending 73,000 Jews to the Auschwitz death camp, today requested that his client be freed and cleared of all charges.

Mr. Lischka once served as deputy to the Nazi SS commander in charge of Jewish deportation in France. He has remained silent throughout his trial, which began three months ago amid vociferous protests from relatives of those killed at Auschwitz.

His

Compliment From Trudeau

Canada's Actions in Iran Aid Clark's Election Bid

By Henry Giniger

AWA, Jan. 31 (NYT) — Minister Joe Clark has been aided in his tough election campaign by the escape from Iran of U.S. diplomats.

exploit of the Canadian Embassy in Tehran in getting theicans out of Iran with false

passports has drawn a compliment

from Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Mr. Clark's major adversary in the election Feb. 18.

What the Ottawa Journal referred to yesterday in a headline as "The Canadian Cap" has been widely covered by the country's press, radio and television since it became known Tuesday.

Despite the insistence of Mr. Clark and other officials that they would have preferred that the matter be kept secret as long as possible because of the danger to the U.S. hostages still in Tehran, the Conservatives made it clear that with the polls showing them well behind Mr. Trudeau's Liberals, any electoral reward resulting from the incident would be helpful.

Poor image

Mr. Clark has been dogged throughout the campaign by the public's perception of him as a leader with little standing in the world.

This problem began before his May, 1979, election victory and was heightened by a campaign promise to move the Canadian Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

After a few months in power, the promise was withdrawn and Mr. Clark had to acknowledge that he made a mistake.

M. Clark and his Progressive Conservative Party have adopted a tough policy toward the Soviet Union, resembling that of President Carter. On Sunday in Toronto, the prime minister told an audience of Ukrainian Canadians that the Russians "expected the West to be weak."

"We shall not be weak," he said.

And Mr. Clark suddenly announced that he would insist on an Olympic boycott if the Soviet forces were not out of Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

The Liberals, after thinking that Mr. Trudeau's experience and prestige abroad gave them a natural advantage, appear to have become alarmed at the prospect that Mr. Clark might make a resurgence because of the foreign situation.

Mr. Trudeau canceled a visit to Prince Edward Island Tuesday in order to give a speech on foreign policy in Toronto that he was not scheduled to make until later in the week.

Shifts Position

The speech was designed to demonstrate that he, and not Mr. Clark, knew what foreign affairs were all about. But he was obliged to include a commendation of the Clark government and the Canadian diplomats in Tehran.

He also had to correct what appeared to be a stumble last week when he objected to an Olympic boycott on the ground it confused sports with politics. This time he said he would accept the boycott if it was part of a concerted plan of action by the Western allies that also included economic, diplomatic and political measures.

Canada's response to the Soviet Union, Mr. Trudeau said, "should be calculated to impress the Kremlin, not to win votes in a Canadian election."

He attacked Mr. Clark for lacking an overall vision and for reacting to events with isolated, piecemeal gestures. The prime minister's foreign policy, he said, "can be written on the back of an envelope."

He again reminded listeners of Mr. Clark's fiasco in Israel, but this time the edge appeared to be taken off the attack by the more recent success in another country.

Swiss Company

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The cargo coverage was handled by Lloyd's of London and associated London insurance companies. The supertanker's insurance was covered 75 percent by London companies and 25 percent by Norwegian insurers, a Lloyd's spokesman said.

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A billboard on the Detroit riverfront thanks Canada for its assistance in the recent escape of six Americans from Tehran.

Insurance Swindle Suspected

U.K. Probes Alleged Fraud In Sinking of Oil Tanker

LONDON, Jan. 31 (UPI) — Scotland Yard began an investigation today of what insurance officials suspect might be an attempted shipping fraud involving \$84.2 million in insurance for a 213,928-ton supertanker that sank in mysterious circumstances.

A Scotland Yard spokesman confirmed that the London headquarters had been asked to investigate the British aspects of the suspected fraud, which allegedly includes the substitution of seawater for the ship's cargo of oil. The supertanker Salem, which sank two weeks ago off the coast of West Africa, is owned by the Oxford Shipping Co. of Monrovia (Liberia). The company is based in Houston.

The Scotland Yard action followed an appeal Tuesday to Britain's director of public prosecutions by the Shell International Trading Co., which owned the Salem's cargo of more than 190,000 tons of Kuwaiti crude oil, insured for \$60.2 million. The supertanker was insured for \$24 million.

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Radar Tampering Alleged in Landing of Soviet Plane

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT) — The FBI is looking into official allegations that traffic control data on a Soviet airliner carrying Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin was removed from a computerized radar scope at Kennedy International Airport on the afternoon of Jan. 18.

The allegations were said to be that one or more persons involved in operating the Federal Aviation Administration's traffic system electronically deleted numbers and letters that identified a radar blip as the Aeroflot plane. The deletion could have endangered the plane and its occupants, according to sources close to the inquiry.

A spokesman for the FBI last night confirmed the reports of the inquiry, saying, "We are investigating it under the destruction of aircraft statute."

Deserter to Cuba

Discharged by

U.S. Army Judge

FORT BRAGG, N.C., Jan. 31 (AP) — Army Maj. Richard Pearce, who pleaded guilty to a charge of deserting to Cuba in May, 1967, was dismissed from the Army yesterday and ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances, military authorities said.

Pearce, who flew to Cuba 12 years ago with his small son, had pleaded guilty earlier in the day to a charge of desertion. His dismissal will be appealed automatically to the Court of Military Review in Washington.

The presiding military judge, Col. Peder Wold, also sentenced Pearce to one year in prison. However, Col. Wold recommended that the sentence be discontinued by Lt. Gen. Thomas Tackaberry, commander of Fort Bragg, who will review the case. A decision is expected in a week to 10 days.

Pearce, 49, is alleged to have flown a private plane to Cuba with his 4-year-old son from Key West, Fla., in 1967.

He voluntarily returned to the United States on Nov. 21, 1979, and surrendered to Army authorities. Officials say his son returned in 1978. Since his return, Pearce has refused to discuss his case publicly.

Dobrynin Was Aboard Flight to N.Y.

The incident occurred at a time when members of the local chapter of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Association were on record as objecting to handling either Soviet or Iranian airliners. The local had posted a notice on a bulletin board telling members not to provide traffic guidance for such craft unless ordered to do so by their superiors.

FAA Urges Safety Board to Study Unexplained Dive by 727 Jetliner

By Penny Girard

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (LAT) — In an unusual move, the Federal Aviation Administration has called on another federal agency to broaden its investigation of an incident in which a Boeing 727 suddenly dove 34,000 feet over Michigan last April.

In a letter to James King, the chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, the FAA urged the board's investigators to make a broad inquiry to determine the chain of events and to "unravel the contradictory testimony given by the crew to date."

The FAA, an arm of the Transportation Department charged with overseeing the nation's airlines, has seldom, if ever, intervened with the safety board, an independent agency that investigates accidents. "This is an unusual action," an attorney in the FAA chief counsel's office said, "but this is an unusual case."

The FAA letter, signed by the agency's chief counsel, Clark Onstad, said that public understanding of the Michigan incident, involving a Trans World Airlines 727, "has been severely hampered by the actions of the crew in erasing the cockpit voice recorder and the claimed lack of memory as to crucial points by the crew members."

As part of its investigation, the safety board took additional depositions this week from Capt. Harvey Gibson and other crew members based in Kansas City, Mo. The crew members again said that they did nothing in the cockpit to cause the plane's dive.

A recent draft report prepared by safety board investigators concluded — after reviewing 118 simulator tests conducted by Boeing and eliminating mechanical, electrical and other mechanical failures as factors — that the crew must have done something accidentally or inadvertently to cause the incident. "We

were not able to see any other way this could have happened," a board official said yesterday.

The preliminary report suggested that a slat on one wing was extended while the plane was cruising at 39,000 feet, causing the plane to roll and then to take a steep plunge. The captain recovered control of the plane at 5,000 feet and landed safely in Detroit. About 80 passengers were aboard.

The FAA letter, sent to the safety board Friday, urged the board's investigators to rely on validated simulator test results in determining the probable cause of the incident.

The FAA also urged the safety board to convene a meeting with the FAA, Boeing, TWA and the Airline Pilots Association to clear up their disagreements on the test results and then use the simulator data "to jog the memories of the jet's crew."

Soviet Airliner

Hit by Lightning

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP) — A Soviet pilot managed to land his Aeroflot Tu-154B airliner safely despite having a fuel tank on the wing ripped open by a lightning bolt, a Soviet newspaper reported yesterday.

The daily Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya said the plane was flying at an altitude of 8,100 feet and preparing to land at the Soviet Armenian capital of Yerevan when it was struck by "a powerful charge of atmospheric electricity."

The lightning tore open a fuel tank on the left wing, causing the plane to veer violently to the right. The pilot switched off the automatic pilot, took the controls and within 5½ minutes managed to bring the aircraft down safely, the newspaper said.

The orders to handle the planes were, in fact, given by local officials of the FAA, and a supervisor monitored and took part in the handling of the Soviet plane.

The plane was guided to its Kennedy landing without any apparent technical problems. But it later was learned through an internal FAA report on the flight that the plane's identification and other data had been removed improperly from the traffic system. Furthermore, the instructions given to the plane from the ground carried it into the wrong airspace.

There were no other aircraft in its path, however, and there was nothing close to a collision. The government is viewing the incident seriously, however, because of the hazards involved and the question of whether employees might have been tampering with air traffic equipment.

The head of the controllers' union local, Anthony Mainone, said last night that his organization never would condone such behavior. He said that it would be an offense but that the supervisor had made the error.

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Soviet Threat to MX Seen If SALT Fails

(Continued from Page 1) possibly aim 3,000 warheads — MX silos, with the rest of arsenal aimed at other U.S. es and military and civilian s. About half of the MX force survive a Soviet attack, they e — still enough to deter a S- orike in the first place.

with 14,000 Soviet warheads, 11,000 could be aimed at the silos, almost quadrupling the and calling the whole MX t, as conceived, into question. sialists say that the initial, estimates indicate that three as much land may be needed

To Respect Limits

For now, President Carter has declared a policy of respecting the limits on arms contained in the SALT-1 and SALT-2 agreements. The Russians' willingness to do the same, when the SALT-1 agreement on offensive weapons has lapsed and the SALT-2 treaty has not been ratified, will be tested this spring.

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for silos in Utah and Nevada to ensure the survival of half of the MX force under an uncontrolled Soviet expansion. If so, the cost of the MX project could double, the specialists say.

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To continue to respect the SALT-1 limits, the

O, Canada!

How often do you pick up the paper, read a story about a foreign country, and say to yourself, "Now there is an ally"? Not very often — but this week was an exception. The story was amazing, Canadian Embassy officials in Tehran had conspired to give refuge to six U.S. diplomats who had eluded capture at the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4, hidden them safely for some 12 weeks in the hostile city, and finally spirited them out of the country with Canadian passports under the cover of shutting the whole Canadian mission down.

It was not simply that it was an exceedingly slick and well-executed operation, one worth its own thriller. It was that a friendly nation, at no small risk to its own interests as conventionally conceived, went way out on a limb for an ally and did something truly selfless and honorable.

That's not all. The operation was hardly an aberrant act for Canada. Since the beginning of the double crisis of Iran and Afghanistan, the Canadians have been acting in a way the United States could wish all its friends would take as a model. For Canada, wheat exports have even more economic and political importance than they have for the United

States, but Canada quickly joined the grain embargo against the Soviet Union. The Canadians were among the first to support the idea of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. These steps were taken, moreover, at what is unquestionably a most difficult time for the government of Prime Minister Joe Clark. He faces elections in just a few weeks, and the easy political thing — as a fallen leader we remember might have put it — would have been to avoid any move exposing him to the nationalistic allegation that he was dancing to a U.S. tune.

Canada is a self-respecting nation with serious differences with the United States. In fact, the chief daily foreign business of any government in Ottawa is to pursue those differences, and the current set will not be washed away by good feeling alone. Yet there are not so many times when countries (including the United States) put principles first and perform in a manner deeply helpful to a neighbor or friend. It is an important event, and Americans will surely be grateful and remember. Canada has acted the way we would like the United States to act, were the circumstances reversed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Flagrant Violations

For weeks now, we've been wondering how to pronounce the name of Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, the latest Iranian foreign minister. One official version is Gho-TOOB-za-dah. Someone else says it's Ghot-ze-BAD-eh. Despite all the confusion, the man himself has now settled beyond reasonable doubt what Americans should call him: muddled, and mean.

Muddled, in fact, is probably a kind description for what came out of Ghotbzadeh's mouth on Wednesday. All nations everywhere have long agreed that the first precept of international law is to guarantee the safety of one another's diplomats. For Iranian "students" to take 50 U.S. diplomatic hostages — with their government's encouragement and support — smashed every known international code of honor as well as law. Yet what

did Ghotbzadeh say when he learned of the daring Canadian protection and final rescue of six other U.S. diplomats from Tehran? The secret operation was, he said, a "flagrant violation" of international law.

Not content to appear absurd, the foreign minister then flaunted a mean vengefulness. He said he expects the U.S. hostages to suffer for Canada's "duplicitous" behavior. The hostages, of course, had nothing to do with the escape of the six. Nor, given their condition, did they have much to do with the foreign minister's mood following his humiliation in last week's election for president. We would like to think we can forget the pronunciation problem — and that Iran's revolution has passed beyond both Ghotbzadeh and his flagrant logic.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Productivity, a Mystery

U.S. productivity dropped like a stone last year — and no one has yet been entirely able to explain it. Only twice in the past generation has productivity dropped steadily through a full year. The first time was in the dire recession of 1973-1975. It's normal for productivity to dip at least briefly in recessions. The peculiar thing about the past year's performance is that it kept falling although the economy was growing. Productivity is the economic output per hour of labor; and when it falls, it takes the standard of living with it.

But perhaps there's a connection here with two other current economic mysteries. First, U.S. employment has continued to rise more strongly than expected by most economists. The number of jobs rose by more than 2 million in 1979. That's why unemployment stayed lower than predicted. Second, wages have lagged far behind the inflation rate — to the astonishment of the people who have followed the previous campaigns to catch up.

But perhaps all of these mysteries fit together. While none of them is consistent with past experience, all of them are consistent with each other.

Suppose, as a hypothesis, that most working people understand perfectly well that 13 percent wage increases, matching the galloping Consumer Price Index, will only make inflation spin faster and create higher unemployment. Suppose that most people had tacitly decided to settle for less than that 13 percent inflation rate. It would mean that the effects of slower growth were being spread

widely in the form of slightly reduced purchasing power for many people, rather than being concentrated in unemployment and a total loss of earnings for the unlucky few. Then, because labor had become a little cheaper, employers could afford a bit more of it. In that case, a decline in productivity might logically result.

But why would working people accept erosion of earnings by inflation? One possible answer is that a recession seems to be coming, which makes it a bad time to press for large raises. Another possibility is that most people know that they haven't suffered as much as the Consumer Price Index suggests. The index overstates the impact of inflation on most families. Except for those who bought houses last year, the actual inflation rate ran much closer to the 9 percent by which wages rose last year.

The pattern implies that the U.S. economy is more resilient than the Carter administration expected — and that the president can afford to push harder in his present gingerly attempts to hold down inflation. But it is also true that the signs of strain on family finances are growing more obvious. By the end of last year, the rate at which Americans were saving money had dropped to a shockingly low level. And of those 2 million additional jobs in 1979, 70 percent were filled by adult women. There comes a point at which working wives and cuts in savings can no longer maintain families' accustomed levels of spending. If U.S. productivity keeps dropping, 1980 may well be the year in which a decline in living becomes very visible.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Red-Neck Treatment of Sakharov

In their own peculiar red-neck fashion, the powers that be in the Soviet Union have now created and raised the definitive monument to the life and work of Andrei Sakharov.

For they have proved irrevocably that all he has said of their compulsive dishonesty, their mindless brutality and their self-destructive stupidity is true in every word.

The timing of the blow makes it obvious

that in its own inverted logic the Soviet Union sees the gagging and banishment of Mr. Sakharov as an act of revenge against world opinion critical of its aggression in Afghanistan. Call us ugly and brutal, it seems to be saying, and we'll show you what ugly brutes we can be.

But is a self-inflicted lobotomy an effective instrument of revenge?

— From the Toronto Globe and Mail.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

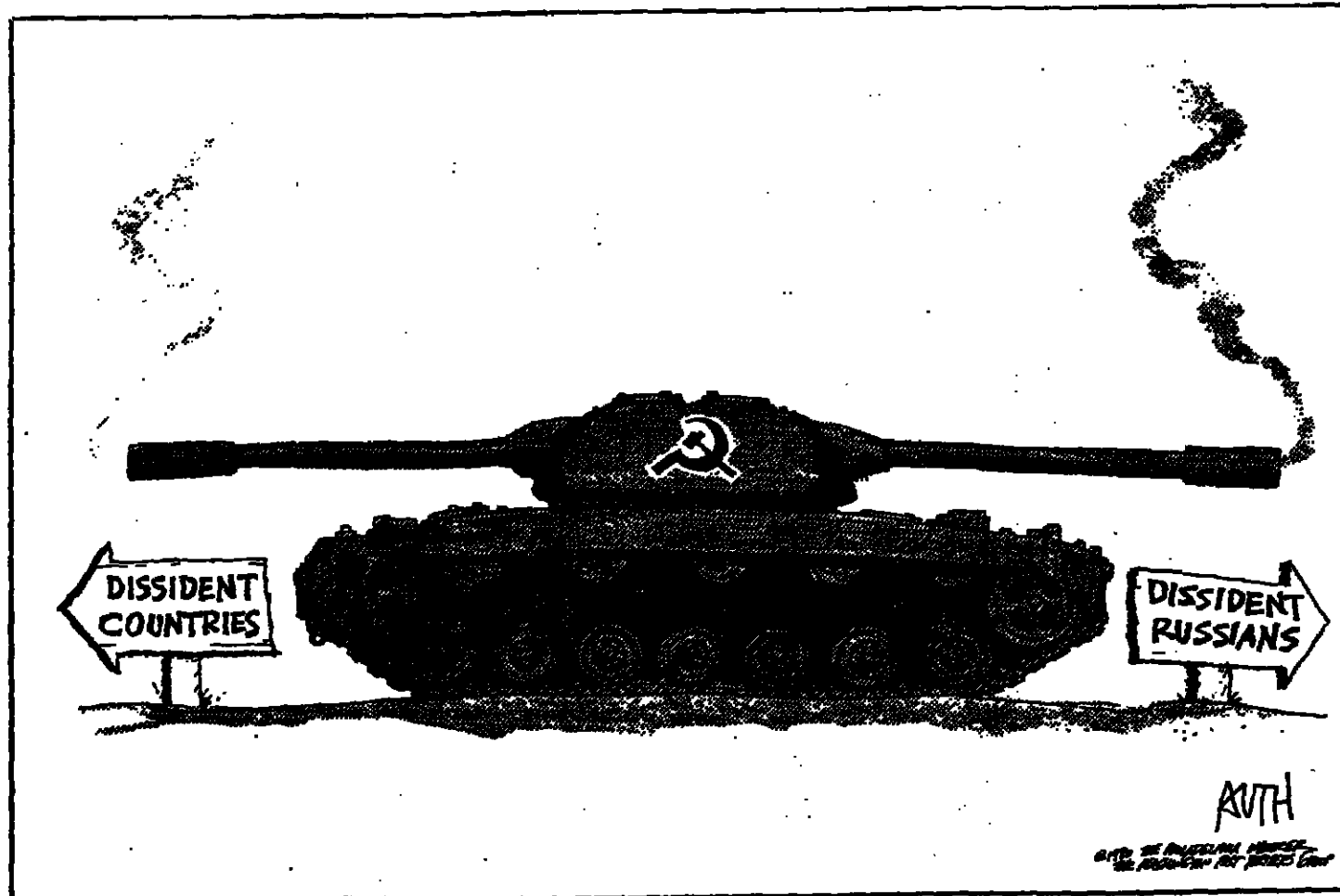
February 1, 1905

NEW YORK — Johann Hoch, Chicago's modern "Bluebeard," charged with marrying 25 women, six of whom died under suspicious circumstances, was arrested in a New York boarding house yesterday. Hoch had showed himself very obliging, helping the landlady to peel potatoes and make beds and finally proposing marriage. Struck by the lodger's likeness to published portraits of Hoch, the landlady informed the police, who arrested him. Hoch, a 45-year-old machineist, invariably selected widows who replied to his advertisements. The Chicago police are still excavating in Hoch's former house and searching for evidence to justify a murder charge.

Fifty Years Ago

February 1, 1930

WASHINGTON — Almost everybody knows the tune of the "Star-Spangled Banner." But the most lusty-lunged singers find it difficult to soar to the musical heights of the "rocket's red glare." A petition was filed today with the House Judiciary Committee by a delegation representing virtually every patriotic organization in the country. It urged the government to make legal certain changes in the musical structure of the national anthem to make it more singable. The delegation brought a soprano with them to illustrate the point. The lawmakers, after being invited to join with her in singing the anthem, agreed that "something must be done about it."



The Case for SALT Without Detente

By Paul Warnke

WASHINGTON — For some time, the security of the Soviet Union

At best, the world is in for a troubled time. At worst, the crises will be played out with no controls over nuclear weapons, with each side trying to gain greater strategic nuclear strength, and thus posing a greater threat to the other's security. For both, the cause of national survival would be best served by prompt entry into force of the SALT-2 treaty and renewed efforts to obtain more sweeping controls on nuclear arms. But "linkage" here seems destined to conquer logic.

Recognizing that we cannot trust the Russians (and with no reason to believe that they trust us), we will need to avoid the immense risks of further nuclear escalation. The real world need not include nuclear anarchy.

In his State of the Union address, President Carter cited the need "in a time of great tension" to observe the mutual constraints of SALT-1 and SALT-2. In fact, since October, 1977, when the SALT-1 Interim Agreement expired, there have been no formal controls over offensive nuclear weapons. Each country then announced separately that it intended to do nothing in contravention of SALT-1 limits. These undertakings have been honored.

Wisdom of Trying

Nor does this new proof that Soviet military power remains a threat to world peace mean that arms control efforts should be abandoned. Instead, the current crisis confirms the wisdom of trying, through strategic arms limitations, to lessen the risk that U.S.-Soviet confrontations will lead to mutual nuclear devastation.

Admittedly, it is uncongenial to try to reach agreements with a government that often sets its own international rules. But if we are to get anywhere in controlling nuclear arms, we must not continue to confuse SALT with detente, as do the advocates of "linkage." Detente connotes a lessening of frictions, of dangers to world peace. As detente fades, the urgency of arms control increases. We can only guess whether prompt approval of SALT-2 and active negotiations on other nuclear forces and other SALT-3 issues would have forestalled the present crisis. But we should know that without the SALT-2 treaty we are now less secure. Detente should remain a long-range goal. But control of strategic nuclear weapons is an immediate necessity.

Disputes about Cubans in Africa and about Russians in Cuba and Afghanistan show that the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union are serious and continuing. We have repeatedly little in common. What we do share, and what makes nuclear arms control feasible, is a common interest in survival and in avoiding nuclear weapons proliferation. Because of this common interest, SALT negotiations could start the year after Soviet force ended the Prague Spring and while Soviet-supplied weapons were killing Americans in Vietnam.

A Response

Whether the present Soviet aggression is a response to a particular concern or part of an overall design does not affect the seriousness with which it must be treated. No state is entitled to seek perfect security for itself at the expense of that of another. And if conduct of this kind goes unchallenged, a limited original purpose may be converted into something more ambitious.

The Soviet leadership seems to be losing sight of the cardinal rule of superpower competition — that neither side improves its own security by endangering that of the other. Pursuit of a plan to bring the Gulf states under Soviet control would constitute a direct and massive threat to U.S. interests. In contrast, the United States has very wisely made it clear that its new relationship with the People's Republic of China will not evolve in a way that

threatens the security of the Soviet Union.

Important SALT principles have been fully worked out and could be implemented and verified without a ratified treaty. (The U.S.-Soviet treaty limiting nuclear weapons tests to yields of 150 kilotons is treated as binding although the Senate has never acted on it.) A U.S. statement could detail the intention to abide by these key principles provided that the Soviet Union does the same.

Freeze on Silos

Continued in the reciprocal restraints should be the freeze on ICBM silos, the most deadly and yet the most vulnerable of the nuclear weapons delivery systems. In matching statements, the sides would commit also to freeze the maximum number of multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRVs) on any type of existing missile, to flight-test no more than one new ICBM and to limit the new missile to 10 MIRVs. Of crucial importance, each country should state also its intention to refrain from concealment measures or other interference with national technical means of verification.

This approach would leave the United States free to proceed as planned with the modernization of each part of its nuclear deterrent.

Impact of Games' Boycott

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Harry Weinstein is not exactly a household name on the international celebrity circuit. Yet, it is very likely that on Tuesday Harry Weinstein will receive the international chess award, the annual prize given by the International Association of Chess Journalists.

Harry Weinstein, who was born 16 years ago in the Soviet Union, is a chess genius and will unquestionably be proposed for the award by the Soviet Union. However, he may be hard to find, since he will be presented by the Russians under the name of Gark Kasparyov. The Slav-sounding name is a gift from the Soviet authorities, who believe that it has a better sound than Weinstein, since Jews are not particularly popular now in the Soviet Union.

Harry's "baptism" is just one of the more recent examples of the way sports and politics are made to work together in the Soviet Union.

Boycott Games

The Kremlin, thus, could not be surprised when President Carter did what they have been doing for decades: He used the Olympic Games for a political purpose. The leaders of the Soviet government had taken into consideration the possibility that the United States would boycott the Games when they decided to intervene in Afghanistan.

The idea of an Olympic boycott has been around since Andrei Sakharov, now in internal exile, and Vladimir Bukovski — in foreign exile — protested on holding the Olympic Games (IHT, Aug. 30) and Lord Killanin's reply (IHT, Nov. 28).

Yet, despite this warning, which placed the Olympic Games in the context of the struggle for human rights, the Kremlin was so convinced that it did not hesitate to send Mr. Sakharov into exile.

The Kremlin believed that it had good historical reasons not to fear a boycott. The games took place in Melbourne just one month after the invasion of Hungary in 1956. In Mexico in 1968, the Games were

held in a stadium not far from where the local police shot down 300 students just a few days earlier. In 1972, the Munich Games were suspended no more than 48 hours after the massacre of Israeli athletes; and the Montreal Games in 1976 went along smoothly despite the boycott by 29 African nations protesting the presence of a New Zealand delegation because New Zealand, in their eyes, was guilty of contacts with South Africa.

Million Copies

Soviet athletes — not to mention their fans — are trained in the spirit of revolutionary vigilance. All candidates for the Olympic team must take a vow to be "faithful to the cause of the party of Lenin and to the ideals of Communism," and to "use every ounce of strength for the greater glory of the motherland's athletic banner."

A million copies of a pamphlet now on sale in Moscow declares that the Olympic Games will pit, face-to-face, "decadent capitalism and socialism, which each day grows stronger." It also says that holding the Games in "the capital of the world's first socialist state" will be proof that the country's "historical importance and correct foreign policy has been recognized."

Yet, it seems clear now that if the Kremlin was not surprised by the political exploitation of the Games — something which it practices — it was, however, shocked by the extent of the U.S. reaction. And if Western solidarity turns out to be as solid as that of Moslem countries, for example, the Soviet Union may well find the situation extremely embarrassing.

The grain embargo and that of technology are greater long-term threats, but a boycott of the Olympic Games would be an unprecedented challenge to the Kremlin and on its own home ground.

The 1980 Games were to offer the Soviet Union the one international recognition that it did not yet have. After recognition of its military legitimacy, confirmed by the SALT pacts, and that of its diplomatic le-

gitimacy, proven in Helsinki above all, the Games were to present the Soviet Union — the first communist country to hold the games — with an international certificate of good conduct.

Even if Western athletes and their managers had — either hypocritically or naively — no intention of showing any approval of the Soviet regime or Soviet excesses by attending the Moscow Games, the Russians believed otherwise.

The Soviet population will inevitably interpret a boycott of the Moscow Games as international disapproval of the intervention in Afghanistan, of Soviet expansion in general as well as of the deportation of Mr. Sakharov. A boycott of the Games is the only way that Soviet citizens can be reached directly and made to understand how the world stands.

The Kremlin may be able to hide from its citizens the effects of the embargo on the bread, but it will find it impossible to conceal a boycott of the circus.

No matter how many Western states finally decide to participate in the Games, the Russians will be awake to the fact that their superpower is vulnerable and reprehensible. This is a new situation for them, since this supreme and surprising humiliation can be attributed only to the men in the Kremlin and to their policies.

Nero the Victor

And this is a fact that will be more difficult to hide than the real name of Harry Weinstein.

In the year A.D. 67, Nero ordered that extraordinary games be held at Olympia. He personally took part in a few contests and, naturally, won them all.

Everything points to the fact that Leonid Brezhnev's games also will be quite extraordinary. Yet, although the Soviet leader will not participate personally in any of the contests, he has, as of now, lost them all.

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A Time To Bury Marxism

By W.F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Although it is likely that more academic and philosophical attention has been devoted in the last 50 years to the flowering of Marxist thought and to life under Marxism, it is astonishing how little thought is given to the great residual paradox. It is expressed in the antipodal manifestations of our time.

The first is the voice of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, a single voice to be sure, but it is the voice of baptized humanity. What he said is that there is probably not one believing Marxist in Moscow. The contrary voice is the voice of — the Politburo: a great assembly of lords stellar, disposing of 3,000 silos armed with hydrogen bombs, the world's greatest army, navy, submarine force; the greatest satellite empire since Rome's; the world's greatest intelligence service. They have the largest number of client states in the world. They are fighting for the most penetrable ideologies in the history of superstition; and yet on and on they go.

What would the Soviet Union be if you stripped it of its ideological pretensions? The answer to that question is most easily given, one supposes, if it was asked of, say, Machiel in Mozambique, or Castro, or the Ethiopian sadist; or those gristly imposters in France and Italy and East Germany. There are three typhonic vectors in the postwar world. One of them is nationalism. The second — related — is imperialism. The third is Marxist imperialism.

Although every nation represented in the United Nations, the United States included, will vote against imperialism, very nearly as many (subtract a dozen) regularly vote to ratify the Soviet Union's de facto imperialism.

Although every nation will vote out a blood oath against tyranny, the majority will back tyranny — as long as it is done in the holy name of Marx. Find yourself any country, impoverished, agricultural, illiterate; by rigorous definition dominated by Marx himself, lacking the consent of its people to own, to govern, to be ruled. But you need only require that the prevailing tyrant declare himself to be a Marxist, and the propaganda war is half-won. Machiel of Mozambique had said everything he has said, done everything he has done, but announced that he was just a good old-fashioned bourgeois despot. He had been the target of universal obloquy from the beginning, in 1974. He had only to say that he is a Marxist, and he is blessed among the tyrants, and the cynical, of this world.

The question arises: Why does the West take better advantage of the palpable superstitions? The obvious differences apart, Karl Marx was no more reliable a prophet than the Rev. Jim Jones. Karl Marx was a genius, an uncanny resource, a manipulator of world history who showed everything he knew, thought and devised into a quagmire from whose movements he deduced universal laws. He had his share, during the late phases of the Industrial Revolution, when the superficial competition between, and his valedictions, thrall members of the intellectual community. But he has been credited by historical experience longer ago than the Wizard of Oz and still, great grown people around, declare themselves to Marxists and make excuses for gulag and Afghanistan.

The Republican candidate for president of the United States should declare himself devoted solely to the total atomization of the Marxist myth. He doesn't have to conscript thinkers-for-hire to construct his case. He should search his heart for the history, the beginning to be used as well before the court of the people, demonstration, at a private level, has been done by the greatest post-historians and martyrs of our time. It requires only that it become official crusade, one to which will attack ourselves as vigorously as though we were spreading word on how to exterminate animals from the fabled corners of the earth. This is the miracle that can end the technology of communication. The Voice of America? He is the voice of humanity.

If, after a 10-year, systematic, voted, informed, evangelistic effort to instruct the people of the world that the Soviet Union is not a by a redeeming ideology, but a reactionary desire to kill and, to the benefit of its own people, national appetites for imperialism — we will have done, by power means, what is so long overdue. We will have buried Marx, and Marxism, in that common grave in which he belongs, together with such recent historical figures as Jim Jones or such ancient historical imposters as Lucifer.

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is' new roller rink — la
en gris page 8W

p show at Angouleme:
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holy-Nagy was 'so far
ad he was out of sight' page 9W

lly thrills at Avoriaz'
ror film fest page 10W

When Paris Fashion Sizzled



te '50s, it was Yalta on the Louis XV loveseat. From left: Diana Vree-
who deserted Harper's Bazaar for Vogue and always was the Fashion
ress; Nancy White, white-gloved editor of Harper's Bazaar, ever so per-
and never left her church-pew pose; Eugenia Sheppard, of the New York
ld Tribune, the biggest power in the tiniest frame. She invented fashion's

New Journalism but never said a word at the shows — the question always
was: Did she like it? Helene Gordon-Lazareff, of Elle magazine, the French
superpower. Vive la France! Sally Kirkland, of Life, the live wire of the pack,
with her stacks and stacks of clanky gold and pearl bangles. She was the one
who brought Paris fashion to every small town in America.

Suzanne Luling, Paris' most famous
vendeur, first at Dior, then YSL. She
could sell to anyone, but mostly the
Americans, without a word of English.

why French fashion shows are now always
shown with drapes, all windows shut tight. The
French hate fresh air anyway.)
The easiest solution was for the reporters to
call the buyers and get the story out of them.
And that's what they did. So now, the buyers
were writing the story. Ridiculous.

After a few seasons, the fashion reporters and
editors were back at the shows. All of them.
Except now and then, when somebody would be
thrown out and become, yes, a black sheep.
Some would cry and beg and plead, "Let me
back in, I'll never do it again." (Don't you be-
lieve it.) Others (like me) walked happily to the
next cafe and waited until the next season. Then
they would send me a big bouquet and we
would kiss and make up. I'd be back in the front
row, wishing they'd throw me out more often.

The patois of the day was filled with delight-
ful cliches. When fashion was not the battle-
front, it was a religious scene. The houses were
temples of elegance, the collections shown in
church-like silence. Designers functioned from
ivory towers, where, like certain monks, they
stayed all their lives. Nobody can claim to have
ever seen Balenciaga — he was worse than Gar-
bo or Howard Hughes. Writers came up with
mind-boggling sentences such as "Romance
steps into the evening."

The afternoon dress — a polite way of saying
Cinq a Sept dress, the time of day when all
Frenchwomen visited their lovers — was still
going strong. (The tradition was killed by traffic
jams.) One had to have a special outfit for le
voyage, and, as Nancy Mitford wrote in "The
Blessing," the vendeuse would always tell her
customer sternly, "It is always better to travel
with brown accessories." (There were only two
colors: black was the alternative.)

Paris also had its feuds and legends. Cardin
hated Chanel and vice versa. So Cardin showed
his collection on the same day at the same time,
thus throwing the fashion press into fits.
(Chanel hated everybody, anyhow, except Yves
Saint Laurent, who loved her — and also copied
her some.)

Chanel — the designer's designer. She
dominated the century. She would use
only Russian princesses for models.
And they're still copying her.

A collection was a ritual. In some houses, the
dresses were announced in solemn voices. Some-
times they were named after flowers. At Dior,
they were named after cities: New York was
always brash, Rio tartish, Paris, of course, ravis-
sant. La Vie en Rose and all that. But Dior was
a nice man, always wearing a sprig of lily of the
valley for good luck.

Today, it's all gone: the reverence, the church
atmosphere, the flower-filled funeral-parlor
hotel suites, the good manners, the white gloves
and little pillbox hats. Designers are media
stars. They may work hard, but they play equal-
ly hard. Couture is no longer their one-and-only
love. They still keep her as a mistress, but in
order to be able to afford her, they have to put
their names on everything and anything — ex-
cept toilet paper.

The buyers no longer come to the couture
shows. They can't afford it anymore. They have
to sell. And the creative talent is now in the
hands of the so-called ready-to-wear designers.
Except that they, in turn, are becoming so pre-
cious that they may end up being the New Haute
Couture. Then, we'll be back exactly where we
started 30 years ago.

by Hebe Dorsey

ARIS — In 1947 Christian Dior
dropped a bomb — hemlines. It was the
New Look, with small, pinched waists
and full skirts. One year they were up,
ar, down. The battle of the hemlines was

night, Paris ruled. Designers became dic-
tors and their fashion houses national mon-
-Even cab drivers were proud of them. All
d to say was "Dior," and they would take
er faster than to the Arc de Triomphe.
uld read in the press that Yves Saint
t saved La France. (That was after he
ed the mantle from the late Dior, who
1957. On that occasion, people gathered
neue Montaigne and waited on the side-
through the fashion show. Then, as peo-
led out, carrying the news that yes, Dior
Dior, they all clapped like crazy.)

icans were the big spenders. They took
es, big limousines and drank big bloody

Marys. The buyers flocked in, buying, buying,
buying. They went back home and copied, cop-
ied, copied. Lots of money was at stake. Paris
clothes were news. That's why copyists who
sneaked into the fashion shows were treated as
spies trying to steal state secrets.
If it sounds like war, that's just what it was.
Just as World War II had its quartet of generals,
the fashion world had its own — and more. Pa-
ris was their Yalta.

The fashion press had the power. Reporters
were even more important than buyers because
reporters went everywhere without shelling out
a sou, while the buyers had to pay thousands of
dollars just to get in. American fashion editors
dominated the scene.

To say these women editors were pampered is
a joke. Spoiled rotten is more like it. They were
sent so many flowers that their hotel suites (not
rooms) ended up looking (and smelling) like fun-
eral parlors. To say nothing of the bonbons,
exotic fruits, souvenirs. For they could make or
break a fashion house — and often did.

But they were polite. Very polite, in their

THEIR FAVORITE LINES.

•Diana Vreeland — "The cut my deah,
the cut, the cut" and "Shocking pink, my
deah, it's the blue of India."
•Coco Chanel — "A dress is neither a
tragedy nor a tableau. It is a charming
and ephemeral creation, which must die
— and die fast so that trade can go on."
Or: "I've made dresses. I could have
made other things. I didn't like dresses. I
just liked the work." Also: "Bad taste has
limits. Only good taste has no limits."
•Nancy White — "Do you think Dick
(Avedon) will like it?"
•Eugenia Sheppard — "What was that
material?" (She always saved her best
lines for her column.)
•Helene Lazareff — "Shall we go to Car-
din or Chanel?" (Guess which)
•Sally Kirkland — "Oh! Last night we
were all in jail with Milton Green. We
were out to Fagelle for that sitting
and . . ."

white gloves and hats. They sat or rather sank
into deep plush love seats. (It made it awfully
hard for them to take notes, but they would
have died rather than sit on those stiff gold
chairs like the nobodies.)

They never left before the show was over.
They would get up, smile, say "Bravo,
Bravo . . ." — and then go home and write
dreadful things.

That really drove the designers wild. So one
day, Balenciaga, the proud Spaniard otherwise
known as "the Master" (he also invented the
sack), threw them out, all of them. So did
Givenchy, to no one's surprise. Those two were
very close. Balenciaga claimed that the press in-
fluenced the buyers (they did) and affected the
sales with their impish comments (also true). He
told the press: "Come back in a month."

Like hell they did. They may have lost one
battle, but they didn't lose the war. One blond
editor tried the Troy horse approach, by sneak-
ing into a show camouflaged in a black wig. It
didn't work. Others hired rooms across the
street and saw the show with binoculars. (That's

Why Europeans Love Vienna's English Theatre

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VIENNA — To establish a permanent
home on the continent for drama in
English has been the dream of many
an aspiring company.
ng ago as 1910 a British troupe was play-
-ro and Galsworthy (in English) in Paris.
Ms saw a state of such endeavors: The
an actress Willette Kershaw coaxed the
taxon tourist trade with plays banned in
melands.
was a translation of the French play
"which the New York police had ruled
alarming to corrupt the morals of Broad-
-nders and their ladies. It was a symbolic
a Marseilles prostitute who was all
a sailors.

English actor, Edward Sterling, formed a
oup that survived longer than the others.
was able to obtain the rights to the lat-
-don hits of the period — Coward's "Hay
-Lonsdale's "On Approval," O'Casey's
and the Paycock." "Journey's End" and
-forbidden Oscar Wilde. The group put
1 in a tiny Pansan theatre, then toured
through France, Germany and Italy.
hey were patronized by students learning
and those curious to see specimens of
English drama.

World War II other groups of am-
-necrs have tried their fortunes in Paris,
and elsewhere, but their staying power

has not been strong. The single exception is Vi-
enna's English Theatre, which has built a faith-
ful following.

It was founded by the American actress Ruth
Brinkmann, a graduate of the Yale Drama
School, and her Austrian director husband
Franz Schafarek, who served as an assistant to
Ingmar Bergman at the Stockholm Royal The-
-ater and to Brecht at Schiffbauerdamm, his East
Berlin theatre.

"We thought that during the summer tourist
season English-speaking visitors might like to
see a play in their own language," explains
Schafarek. "Our first production was of 'Dear
Liar,' the Killy two-character adaptation of the
Mrs. Pat Campbell-Bernard Shaw correspond-
-ence, with Ruth as Mrs. Pat and Anthony Steele
as Shaw. We had a fine press and the venture
drew at once. We had discovered an audience."

Schafarek finds that a famous playwright's
name is a magnet. Programs of one-acters by
Thornton Wilder, Tennessee Williams, J.M.
Barrie and George Bernard Shaw are invariably
popular. The most successful of all has been
Edgar Lee Masters' "Spoon River Anthology." In
1965 it was invited to tour Scandinavia under
the auspices of the U.S. State Department. This
tour was well received that it was followed by
others to West Germany, the Benelux countries,
Iceland and Israel. The company has played
1,200 performances of the Masters masterpiece
— in which Ruth Brinkmann undertakes 22
roles (thereby winning herself a notation in Rip-
ley's "Believe It or Not").

In 1966, the Vienna Board of Education en-
dorsed the theater's staging of Shaw's spoof of
the young Bonapartes, "Man of Destiny," for
high school students of English who wanted to
attend. Eight hundred came to the first four
shows at the Radetzky school and their enthu-
-asm led to subsidies for national school tours.

The student audiences in Austria swelled to
200,000, necessitating a junior tour in spring
and a senior tour in autumn. These have
brought live theater for the first time — in any
language — to remote towns of the Tyrol and
corners of the Vorarlberg.

Austrian television has further popularized the
theater by broadcasting its productions of
"Romeo and Juliet," Barrie's "Twelve-Pointed
Look," Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of
Being Earnest" and a "Shakespearean Shake-
-spear" series. In 1969, the theater expanded its
activities when it opened in the basement au-
-ditorium of the Amerika Haus to present "The
World of Carl Sandburg," Brian Friel's "Low-
-ers" and Williams' "Glass Menagerie."

Then, in 1974, the theater moved into its pre-
-sent quarters in the Josefsplatz, celebrating the
event with the continental premiere of Terence
Rattigan's "In Praise of Love." Its new home,
which seats 250, is neo-baroque, with painted
ceilings and gilded snoco-work.

The demand for tickets is second only to that
for the opera in Vienna. One longtime American
resident explained, "By now, four generations of
young Austrians who got the English Theatre
habit in the schools have graduated into the real



Brinkmann in a recent production of "The Importance of Being Earnest."

world, and now their idea of a great evening is
to dress up and go to see a play in English."

"We have built slowly and with infinite care,"
says Schafarek. "At the start we didn't know
what the public wanted — or if there was a pub-
lic for theater in another language in Vienna.
We studied reactions, tested tastes. A play in a

foreign tongue is already an experiment for an
audience, so we avoid the freak play. The high-
-est professionalism in both playwrighting and per-
-formance is what we seek. We do not train am-
-ateur actors or amateur dramatists.

"Some international stars," he continues,
"have been guest players: Siobhan McKenna,

Dame Anna Neagle, Joan Fontaine. Two years
ago we broadened our policy to include theater
in French — with Jean-Louis Barrault."

Most of the theater's casting is done in Lon-
-don, and it welcomes guest directors. "Our audi-
-ences," adds Schafarek, "like stars — star per-
-formers, star playwrights, star directors."

The theater's 1980 schedule is a crowded one.
It will be celebrating the O'Casey centenary
with a production of "Shadow of the Gunman"
— together with an O'Casey one-act play that
Siobhan McKenna will cast and rehearse in
Dublin before bringing it to Vienna. The Swed-
-ish actress-director Mai Zetterling is preparing
the mise-en-scene for a new Saroyan play that
Schafarek hopes to give a world premiere.
Princess Grace will pay a guest visit in June,
with a new recital. Arthur Miller visited recently
and, if his schedule permits, will direct one of
his plays.

Their French season will see the return of
Barrault, with Jean Cocteau's "Les Parents Ter-
-ribles" starring Jean Marais, on March 10, and
possibly a trio of Feydeau farces. On April 20,
Ruth Brinkmann is to appear in an evening of
Ruth Draper's famous sketches and monologues
adapted by Alan Levy and directed by Alan
Schneider. The present production of Neil
Simon's "Last of the Red Hot Lovers," a big hit,
received raves and will run to March.

Those aspiring to introduce theater in English
elsewhere on the continent should study the suc-
-cess of Vienna's English Theatre, which now
boasts that 85 percent of its audience does not
claim English as its mother tongue.

ESTIVAL

Strip Show at Angoulême: A Comics Convention



by Rosalie Gomes

NGOULEME, France — How does a former air force pilot and Air France steward become a cartoonist?

"I spilled a plateful of peas into a ring decollete in first class. I wasn't a very clever steward, so Air France put me behind a bar at their Champagne ticket office. I was in the air force, but I didn't fill the civil requirements, so when I'd had enough of ticket office, I became a cartoonist," Antier explained last week in Angoulême, of Bordeaux.

Antier, who lives in Paris and is famous for his rings of decolletes, was one of Angoulême's for the seventh annual comics convention held this year from Jan. 25 to 27.

convention time, Angoulême undergoes a Kent transformation from staid provincial town and France's bedroom slipper capital to a metropolis. To make room for the artists, writers, publishers, booksellers and a huge circus tent is put up in the square and filled with tables of comics for



About 60,000 people attended the international convention.

ed 60,000 local and out-of-town visitors and 100 artists and scriptwriters from 12 countries.

Every public building had to be turned into a temporary gallery. In the museum, works by a group of young Dutch artists were censored with strategically placed bits of black tape, and in the town hall the Saturday afternoon throng of fans gawked at originals by Italian cartoonist Guido Buzzelli.

Buzzelli, a small trim figure with a salt and pepper beard, was busy signing copies of his latest album, "Demons!" in a nearby bookshop. A long line of fans waited patiently as the artist did each a drawing of his main character — who looks just like Buzzelli.

"I'm better known in France than in Italy," said the artist, explaining why "Demons!" is appearing in France in translation before it comes out in Italy.

"Nonsense! He's only being modest," interrupted his wife and agent, as Buzzelli added the finishing touches to the legs of a Buzzelli satyr.

Not all cartoon characters resemble their creators. Although the name of Mexican artist Roman Arambula is known only to comics aficionados, the character he draws — and signs @Walt Disney — is the most famous in the world: Mickey Mouse. Arambula, who has drawn the Mickey Mouse daily strip since Floyd Gottfredson's retirement in 1975 (Gottfredson drew the mouse for 45 years), is a staunch defender of Disney.

"There is no Disney style, only a Disney standard," he said.

In sharp contrast is the attitude of the French *auteurs*. According to French artist Marcel Gotlib, French cartoon readers today are more conscious of the creator than of his characters. Gotlib, who now has his own magazine and publishing company, started his career in comics at the age of 20, lettering French translations of American comics. He was greatly influenced by the style of Mad magazine and Tex Avery cartoons — "particularly the way of handling gags," he explained. "Harvey Kurtzman (the creator of Mad) changed comics completely when he introduced burlesque violence."

In 1972, Gotlib and scriptwriter Jacques Lob together created a particularly Gallic parody of Superman. Sporting a beer gut and dressed in baggy longjohns with a tricolor sash, cape, bedroom slippers (from Angoulême) and beret, Superdupont zips through the air defying middle class French values against a mysterious foreign conspiracy known as anti-France. Neither French chauvinism nor American naïveté — as seen through its superheroes — are spared his biting satire.

"Our readers have grown up with us," said Gotlib, referring to the sexual content of many of today's strips. Gotlib's first comics were for very young children, but he gradually moved up to an adolescent and, finally, adult audience.

"After '68, the adult market opened up," continued Martin Veyron, a young French artist who isn't interested in working for children. "In France, only the Catholics and Communists publish for children — Bayard Presse and Vailant. They're always didactic. That's boring. Kids like to fantasize, they like to be frightened."

And the adults don't seem to mind spending as much as 95 francs for an album. Comics are obviously big business.

"Comics bring in bigger profits today than other kinds of publishing," said comics historian and convention vice director Claude Motteret. "In France, an album put out by a major publisher sells a minimum of 15,000 copies. A novel rarely sells more than 5,000 copies. Any album by Morris (the Belgian creator of Lucky Luke) sells more copies than a Goncourt winner."

While the artists signed and sketched for the crowds of fans, including many families on weekend outings, the publishers and editors congregated in cafes and hotel bars to make deals. Here, defying all language barriers, they bought and sold international rights, determining which artists will be given foreign exposure in the years ahead.

Exposure is the first step to a much coveted international career, such as is enjoyed by Catalan Jesus Blasco, who rode up to Angoulême from Barcelona "for the fun of it" in a bus carrying 30 other Spanish artists. At 60, Blasco, a professional artist since the age of 14, has a versatile career behind him: illustrator, comic artist and scriptwriter, painter, sculptor.

"Like Argus, I have lots of eyes and can see in many different ways," Blasco said, smiling and rolling his eyes sideways.

"Are all these ways of looking equal?" asked Portuguese publisher Vasco Granja.

"I consider comics a major art form," Blasco answered emphatically in his Catalan accented Castilian.

If Michelangelo were alive today, one wonders, would he be working for Disney?



Left, Marcel Gotlib, creator of Superdupont.



Guido Buzzelli, Italian creator of "Demons!" whose hero looks like him.

Moholy-Nagy Was 'So Far Ahead He Was Out of Sight'



by Paul Overy

ONDON — "Are you contemporary?" the Saturday Evening Post asked its readers in July 1943, inviting them to compare their modernity against the man artist, photographer and designer Moholy-Nagy, "a modernist who is so ad that he is almost out of sight." Two years before, in 1941, Moholy-Nagy had designed the Parker 51 fountain pen, which is still today, its styling as much ahead of its time as the Citroën DS.

ough Moholy never went into automobile he did work in graphics, stage design, light and experimental photography, g. kinetic art, window display, interior design. He was also one of the influential teachers of his time, the dominance at the Bauhaus art and design in Germany during the 1920s and the r and director of the Chicago Institute of e. He died in 1946 of leukemia at the early 51 — having accomplished all this in a 8 life of little more than 25 years.

ly lived and worked in London during 1-1930s, before going on to America, and h he stayed here only two years, his in- was enormous. Moholy-Nagy's name ver been forgotten among British artists signers (his books were art college bibles 1950s and 1960s), yet the current show at itute of Contemporary Arts is the first sensive exhibition of his work to be seen ain. (It continues in London until Feb. n moves to Leicester, Edinburgh and ttle.)

in 1895 on a farm in rural Hungary, y-Nagy later added the name of a nearby Moholy, to his original surname Nagy ungarian equivalent of Smith). His law ngarian University was interrupted by rd War I, in which he served as an artil- fier in the Austro-Hungarian army. He ignally more inclined towards writing, s introduced to visual design by drafting

army maps during the war. While convalescing after being wounded in Italy, he began to draw. When he was discharged from the army in 1918, he abandoned his law studies and began to teach himself art (his only formal training was attending evening life classes).

After the defeat of Bela Kun's Hungarian Soviet in 1919, towards which he had been cautiously sympathetic, Moholy left Budapest for Vienna. After a few months he moved on to Berlin, attracted by its highly developed industrialization. For Moholy-Nagy, the farm boy from the wheatlands of southern Hungary, the romantic lure of modern technology was irresistible.

In Berlin he met the German Dadaists and the Russian Constructivists (who made frequent visits to Germany during the early years of the Weimar Republic). Moholy's early drawings and painting were strong expressionist works. Now they were abstract or filled with technological imagery.

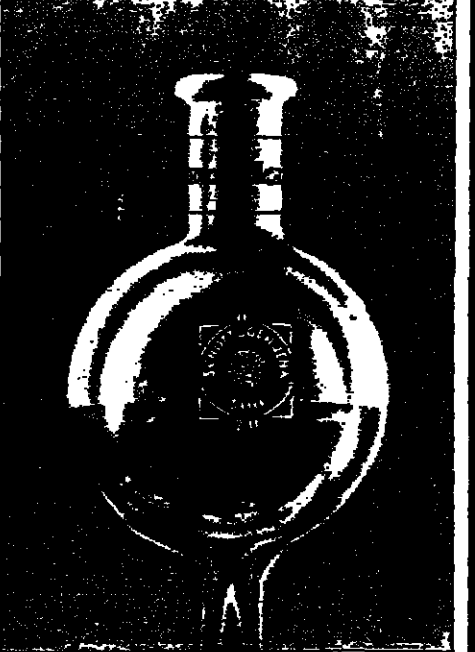
He began to work with new materials like plastics and metal alloys. He ordered enamel painting from a factory, using graph paper and a color chart for his specifications, declaring when he exhibited the finished pictures that he could just as well have ordered them by telephone. (In later years Moholy seems to have come to believe that he had ordered them by phone.)

In 1922 Walter Gropius, the director of the Bauhaus, gave in to pressure from the left-wing, hard-line Constructivists among the students and sacked Johannes Itten, who had run the first-year preliminary course on mystical and individualistic lines accompanied by the consumption of enormous quantities of garlic. Gropius invited Moholy to replace him, aided by Josef Albers, who had recently graduated as a Bauhaus student (and who was also to become one of the most influential art teachers in the United States, at Black Mountain College and at Yale). Moholy was appointed to run the Bauhaus Metal Workshop as well. In place of individualistic designs in expensive metals, students were taught to design for industrial mass-

production. Many of these designs, like the simple and beautiful light fittings, are still produced today, virtually unchanged.

Moholy left the Bauhaus in 1928 as the result of increasing pressure from left-wing students and staff to make the Bauhaus teaching functional and vocational at the expense of the total visual education envisaged by Gropius and Moholy. (Gropius resigned shortly afterwards.) Until he left Germany after the Nazi take-over in 1933, Moholy ran a commercial design office in Berlin.

From 1930, he was assisted by a young fellow-Hungarian, Gyorgy Kepes, who was to go with him to America and later developed Moholy's ideas at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he became professor of design. It was during this period in Berlin that Moholy made the famous "Light Prop," or "Light Space Modulator," the light-display machine that he had first conceived in the 1920s but was only able to produce in 1930 with the financial aid of the giant German electrical combine AEG.



Pamphlet for Jena glassware, 1935.

Between 1933 and 1935 Moholy lived and worked in Holland before moving to London. In England he designed posters for London Transport and exhibitions for Imperial Airways (now British Airways) and was design consultant to the fashionable Piccadilly men's store Simpsons. He devised special-effects sequences for the film version of H.C. Wells' "Things to Come," directed by another Hungarian, Alexander Korda, made a film about lobsters for John Grierson's famous documentary film unit, exhibited paintings in London and illustrated three books with his photographs. This involved two unlikely collaborations, "Eton Portrait" with Bernard Fergusson (Lord Bellamtrae) who was to become Colonel of the Black Watch and Governor-General of New Zealand, and "An Oxford University Chest" with John Bejeman, later to become poet laureate, the official poet to the Queen.

At the Bauhaus, Moholy had jointly edited with Gropius a series of influential Bauhaus books. Moholy did the typographical design for

the series, which included his own "Painting, Photography, Film" (1925) and "Von Material zu Architektur" (1925), translated into English as "The New Vision."

In Chicago, Moholy wrote his most famous book, "Vision in Motion," which reflected and developed his teaching ideas — that "everyone was talented" and that art and design should be the embodiment of a total attitude toward a life in which man's deepest biological needs were satisfied. As well as sections on all aspects of the visual arts, including the cinema, "Vision in

Motion" also contains chapters on modern literature that are among the best ever written. Moholy wrote brilliantly about James Joyce and quoted a line from Joyce's "Ulysses" as conveying exactly what he meant by "Vision in Motion." "A very short space of time through very short time of space" — the new awareness of time, space and speed that technological change had brought about in the consciousness of modern man. (Marshall McLuhan drew on many of Moholy's ideas, mostly unacknowledged.)

The ICA exhibition concentrates on Moholy's formative background in the early 1920s, his limpid and lucid abstract paintings, his photographic experiments and his light machine, which has been faithfully reconstructed and programmed as originally intended. The section on Moholy's work in England is particularly rich and the exhibition is brilliantly displayed in a design derived from one of Moholy's own exhibition layouts. Terence A. Senter's useful catalog (about \$5) contains a great deal of information and is well illustrated.

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Chilly Thrills at Avoriaz' Film Fest

Is Drug Addiction the Legacy of May '68?



by Iain Guest

AVORIAZ, France — Jack the Ripper, as French moviegoers will shortly discover, did not perish in unknown circumstances during the last century. Instead, he found his way into the 20th century through an appalling muddle involving the world-famous novelist H.G. Wells.

The night that the Ripper butchered his last prostitute in grimy London, Wells gave a dinner party. One of the guests, Dr. John Stevenson, arrives late, just as Wells is unveiling his famous time machine. He is followed shortly after by the police with news of the murder. Stevenson's bags are searched. A bloody pair of white gloves and a scalpel are found. But it's too late: Stevenson has used the machine to speed forward in time to San Francisco. The year? 1979.

Wells, in a panic, follows. He fails to convince the San Francisco police (who, typically, have no record of Stevenson's having entered the country). But he does manage to convince a comely bank employee, Amy Robbins — particularly when he takes her forward to the next weekend, and she reads that she has just become the Ripper's fifth victim.

This is the theme of "Time after Time" (see IHT review, Jan. 30), the latest film from Nicholas Meyer, who also tampered with history in his best-selling book "The 7 Percent Solution" (in which Sherlock Holmes visited Sigmund Freud to get his drug addiction cured).

As well as being good entertainment, with splendid interpretations by David Warner as the Ripper and Malcolm McDowell as Wells, "Time after Time" is also the latest winner of the Avoriaz annual festival of horror and fantasy films.

After Cannes and Deauville, Avoriaz is now probably France's third major film festival. Several days ago, this tiny ski resort in the Alps bulged with stars, journalists, and a 14-man jury (including Donald Sutherland and Sydney Pollack) called to pass judgment on this year's crop of thrillers.

It's a weird and wonderful place, Avoriaz. Almost completely lacking the conventional charm of an Alpine ski resort, the buildings look as if they've been sculpted by some mad architect — tall, wooden and jagged against the mountains. By day, with snow drifting in, they resemble the site for Hitchcock's "Psycho." By night, against a clear sky, the myriad lights look like a huge ghostly galactic station on a space epic.

The festival costs 500,000 French francs a year to mount, paid by the commune of Avoriaz and the French Ministry of Culture. It began in 1973 almost by accident. "We actually got started because of the buildings," recalls Lionel Chouchan, a public relations man who directs

the Festival. "The developer approached me and asked for some promotion ideas for Avoriaz, then new. I took one look at the architecture and said 'horror films — what else?'"

The idea quickly caught on among film distributors and filmmakers, and the years since have seen some well-respected chills competing for the prize. The first winner, in 1973, was Steven Spielberg's "Duel," followed by "Solent Green" in 1974, and in 1977 by Brian de Palma's "Carrie."

The French media also loved the idea and soon it became fashionable to be seen at Avoriaz. Last year's favorite memory for one restaurant owner: Klaus Kinski's riding a horse-drawn sleigh complete with Dracula fangs and flowing cloak.

This year, 16 films were on display, none of them previously distributed in France. They were chosen by Martine Guando, a freelance who works with Lionel Chouchan at the Cannes and Deauville festivals. Guando sees up to a hundred horror films a year at festivals in Milan, New York and Cannes. She narrows these down to about 30, which are further winnowed out to 15 or so by a panel.

As prize-giving approaches, four films are considered front-runners: "Time after Time," "Fog," the latest thriller from John Carpenter about a ship that sinks in fog, and whose crew returns to haunt a village; "Mad Max," an Australian film made for only \$450,000, which is described by its director, George Miller, as "Clockwork Orange" on wheels — battles between a band of nomad bikers and a crazy group of cops; and "When a Stranger Calls" — a taut tale of a baby sitter who receives threatening phone calls that are then traced to an upstairs bedroom where a psychopath has butchered her young charges.

In the end the predictions come true. "Time after Time" captures the first prize; "Stranger" and "Mad Max" get so-called special awards; and "Stranger" and "Fog" share the Critics' prize.

By the time the prizes have been awarded on Sunday night, French television has come and gone, autographs have been signed by the hundred and because weekend sales have found themselves caught up in the whirl of publicity generated by such visitors as Roman Polanski and Charles Aznavour.

Inside, directors and movie buffs have been learning from each other, and pundits have been busy trying to forecast the future direction of horror films. Gone are the vampires, zombies and Frankensteins — even the Mel Brooks-type takeoff. "Very old fashioned" says Martine Guando.

As a result, most see the horror genre as being more widely interpreted than before. For Don-

ald Sutherland, the thrill of horror is "to be entertained, have my fantasies fulfilled and be carried away."

Sutherland recalls seeing Polanski's "Repulsion" and "Cul de Sac" in a double bill in England. "I was so scared after the first one, I couldn't leave the cinema. So I sat through the second one, and it scared me even more!"

For George Miller, director of "Mad Max," horror movies can have a social message. "We have a huge number of deaths on the roads in Australia," he says. "We have empty roads, wide landscapes. Cars are a national sport." Miller was a medical student and spent two years treating car accident victims in a hospital emergency room. He also saw three friends die in cars before he was 20. "Mad Max," with cop cars and motor bikes careening all over the place, makes a real social point.

Despite that, horror remains, essentially, something that most of us only imagine but never actually experience. "It confronts you with your own mortality," says Miller. "A kind of dress rehearsal for termination. You lie in the coffin for a few minutes and then you get out you're surprised and pleased."

This is not to say that the ghastly possibility could never come your way (something that quite clearly could not happen with zombies and vampires). Jack the Ripper, in fact, features in two of the films — at a time when a real-live ripper is still loose in England. "When a Stranger Calls" was also based on a real event.

Many agree that as far as film techniques are concerned, suggestion is altogether more terrifying than outright statement. Thus, in "Duel," you never get to see the protagonist in the truck confronting Dennis Weaver. "Picnic at Hanging Rock," made by Miller's Australian contemporary, Peter Weir, is exquisitely subtle. Even Miller's "Mad Max," while about as subtle as a kick in the head, is deliberately devoid of explicit violence.

Through the razzmatazz of the Avoriaz festival, the results of the prize-giving are anxiously awaited by distributors. "Winning first prize will automatically increase audiences five times over," says Patrick Clarisse, 30, a representative for United Artists in Paris. Clarisse's own concern is "When a Stranger Calls," which has already grossed \$20 million in two months in the United States.

He expects to spend 500,000 French francs to promote "Stranger" — which may be peanuts compared to what's spent promoting blockbusters like "Apocalypse Now" in the United States, but is still considerable money in France.

Patrick's next few weeks will be devoted to something moviegoers take for granted: subtitles. Already, there has been some head-scratching at United Artists about how to translate "When a Stranger Calls" into French — and maintain the hint that it's about more than a telephone conversation. United Artists are tentatively trying "Terreur sur toute la ligne."

A similar problem was posed by Donald Sutherland's "Invasion of the Body Snatchers." "Something like 'L'invasion des Remorqueurs des Corps' would have been too long, and also sounded like a grade-B movie," says Patrick. So they settled for "Les Profaneurs" — mystical, enigmatic and altogether more in keeping with the horror movies of 1980.

by Harriet Welty Rochefort

PARIS — A drug rehabilitation center in Paris' 14th arrondissement. The building is dilapidated inside and out. A few people — presumably drug addicts — are seated in the reception hall.

An assistant ushers me into the conference room where I will talk to the young people who have agreed to an interview. Only three come, and one — a heavily made-up brunette — leaves after deciding that she doesn't want to waste her time on interviews. Two young men stay but they are obviously ill at ease.

Malik is the most willing to talk. Now 24, he has been on drugs for 10 years. He is an orphan and in a sense drugs created a family for him. "For me, the people I am with when I am on drugs are the only human beings who count," he says.

Unlike Malik, Serge had a family but he had nothing to say to them. So, as soon as he could, he started going out into the streets. By the age of 16, he was smoking marijuana. "In the beginning it was to see if it changed anything from the routine. Soon things became more serious. Depressed by a bad relationship, Serge took heroin at a party one night. "It was good. All that pain I felt was all gone," he says, adding, "Dope is my woman. She will never let me down."

Now 21, Serge has been on and off heroin and morphine for the last five years. He hopes to get off drugs this time — but he doesn't know why. "What would you like to do in the future?" seems a strange question to him.

"I do not think about the future too much. I am just trying to get through each day," he says. He adds in a matter-of-fact tone: "I am not so sure I will live too long, you see."

Malik and Serge — the names are fictitious — are French, but all over Western Europe they have their counterparts. Drug abuse has become a serious problem among European adolescents, and the increasing number of prevention and treatment centers is an indication of its increasing seriousness.

As Dr. Claude Oliveinstein, a psychiatrist and the founder of the first clinic for drug ad-

dicts; parents recounted the pain of discovering a child who either smoked marijuana or had become addicted to more dangerous drugs.

Fear has reached such a point among some West Europeans that the story of an entire high school student body that had taken drugs in

'Dope is my woman,' says 21-year-old Serge, who has been on and off heroin for the past five years. 'She will never let me down.'

France, as in the other West European countries, young addicts come from every possible family background and financial situation. Another thing that experts agree on is that most young addicts in a sense copy their habits from parents or other adults who were addicts in a more socially acceptable way. As Dr. Oliveinstein puts it, "In France about 18 million barbiturates and 40 million tranquilizers are consumed every year. Drug addiction begins in Mom's medicine cabinet."

Dr. Nicole Sentilles, a psychiatrist who works with addicts and their parents at the Versailles Departmental Center for Drug Addicts, says, "Many parents continue giving medicine prescribed for one particular circumstance every time a crisis arises. We live in a civilization where we tend to proffer a drug when something goes wrong rather than talk about the problem. Taking medicine too frequently during childhood predisposes an adolescent to seek solutions to his problems in drugs."

Figures released by the center indicate the increase in drug use. In 1974, 47 youths came for

an illness, they are an illness of noncommunication with parents and the society. The reaction of the young drug addict is an alarm signal against a society founded on consumption and competition," its director said.

The center, like many others, offers training and information sessions for doctors, customs officers and policemen. But whether these are effective methods of prevention is unclear. Oliveinstein said: "Some \$1 billion has been spent in the U.S. and it has not done anything to alleviate the problem. One kind of prevention campaign that has been effective is the kind that has been carried out in the Scandinavian countries and Canada for two decades, warning them that drugs, like pollution, are harmful. Another kind of prevention is to inform adolescents only of the dangers but of the consequences of drugs."

Pierre Rey, the director of the Levant Center in Lausanne, Switzerland, explains: "In the past, many countries have tried to run information programs in schools. But what then happened was that the information was either too early, provoking too much interest too late, when students had already been exposed to drugs. In the canton of Vaud, we now try a new system whereby a teacher trained to work with young people in schools on their drug problems. The teacher gives less hours and is free to spend approximately five hours on counseling."

Explaining the results of a recent Swiss survey in which 62.8 percent of those questioned said that drug use among young people was one of their major concerns, Rey stressed that "it have come out into the open. Before, the problem existed but was hidden by schools and parents."



dicts in Paris, explains, "In the beginning, drugs are good. But they become dangerous when used for mass consumption instead of being used for traditional rites as in Indian and Chinese cultures."

Drugs became prominent in Europe after the May 1968 student movement in France. The first recorded death by overdose in France occurred in 1969; last year 109 persons died of overdose in France. More than half the deaths were from heroin, according to Francois Le Mouel, the chief of the French narcotics squad.

West Germany has the dubious distinction of being the capital of European drug abuse, with approximately 500 deaths by overdose last year. Although there are 43,000 known addicts in the country, police estimate the figure to be twice that.

The smaller West European countries have not been spared the tragedies brought about by the abuse of drugs. In Denmark last year there were 87 deaths by overdose and in Switzerland 82.

In fact, according to the U.S. State Department, heroin consumption has fallen by almost half in the United States, while it has increased sharply in Europe. A State Department paper circulated at a meeting last June of foreign ministers of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said that heroin seizures in Western Europe had grown fivefold since 1973 while seizures had dropped 60 percent in the United States.

Responding to the growing problem, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization organized its first meeting of experts on drugs in 1972. Last year the French government published a comprehensive study of the drug situation. The Vienna Convention in 1971 passed a new international treaty controlling about 60 substances including amphetamines and tranquilizers.

An alarm was sounded by a French television program on drugs that appeared the day before school started last September. Young people explained why they had tried or were still on

consultations; by 1978 there were almost 10 times that number, or 459 persons.

In addition to a sharp rise in drug usage in Western Europe, there have been changes in the drug traffic. After the breakup of the so-called French Connection in the early 1970s, Amsterdam for a time became the capital for dealers. Now West Germany has become a huge center for traffic, as well as for addicts.

Whereas before the breakup of the French Connection the traffic filtered into Europe through Marseille, many drug users are now going directly to Asia where they buy the purest and most dangerous heroin.

The French police fear a new French Connection. Late last year a number of drug laboratories were uncovered in Italy and in southern France. In November, police raided a heroin laboratory in Italy near the French border. The man operating the laboratory was Antoine Restori, a chemist who was a major figure in processing heroin for the U.S. market during the days of the French Connection.

Under a 1970 French law, drug users are prosecuted by prison sentences ranging from one month to one year, but the sentences are lifted if they join a hospital rehabilitation program. The law also guarantees the anonymity of addicts.

The problem is that many times drug addicts are also dealers and if caught dealing they are put in prison," says Le Mouel. "While they are in prison they are not dealing but they are not getting treated either."

Due to the rising prices of drugs, many adolescents replace them with household products as spot removers. Besides cleaning products, young people take such things as sleeping pills and appetite depressants and often mix them with alcohol. Gaston Lefevre, the founder of the Centre Didro, a French drug prevention center, held up a bottle of Valium in drops and said, "Yesterday, I took this off a young fellow who was mixing it with whiskey to get high."

In the first trimester of last year the Centre Didro reported treating more drug addicts than it had in the two preceding years. "If drugs are

One of the reasons for more articles and grants about the drug problem in Switzerland is a federal drug information campaign launched last summer. Since then, plans have been made for the opening of other centers like the Levant which is now the only one of its kind in Switzerland.

Britain, long-known for its program of treating addicts with heroin substitutes, has seen a growing rise in real addiction. Until the 1960s drug addiction remained low. As it increased the government passed the Dangerous Drugs Act in 1967, instituting stricter controls on sale and possession of opiate drugs and setting up treatment programs.

In Italy, where an estimated 100,000 people are addicted to hard drugs (mainly heroin), a controversial distribution plan calling for controlled distribution of heroin through state-controlled hospitals has been proposed by the Health Ministry. Italy's addicts are believed to consume 120 tons of heroin a year, and are estimated to be the cause of 130,000 cases a year. Italy's drug law does not distinguish between hard drugs and soft drugs.

What can be done about increasing drug abuse in Western Europe? In spite of prevention and treatment centers, of studies devoted to subject and of efforts by such bodies as the OECD to curb the production of narcotics, the problem of drug abuse seems to be here to stay.

"There is a supply because there is a demand," says Le Mouel. "I am not optimistic about the future."

"I don't think we can resolve the problem," says Dr. Oliveinstein. "We will have to learn how to integrate it into society and consider it as a problem of the future. People will have to learn how to use drugs ethically and society have to re-create a certain conviviality."

The most pessimistic statement was that of a young addict: "The so-called experts do not understand anything about us. Only those who have been through this and gotten out can understand or help."

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, January 31, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked \$

High Low C

34020 Abilene	Price	\$234	27
3704 Ackland's		\$146	14 1/2
56000 Amnicola E		\$194	15 1/2
56000 Amnicola E	G	\$194	15 1/2
52772 Alfa And		\$126	25
200 Alfa Nell		\$172	17 1/2
18000 Alfa Cent		\$172	17 1/2
400 Andrus W	A	\$172	17 1/2
18000 Alfa C or		\$172	17 1/2
10000 Asbestos		\$37	37
12345 Azale	A	\$206	26
12345 Azale	A	\$206	26
7758 Bonh N S		\$226	26
3500 Berth Cap		\$24	24
10000 Bonh N S		\$24	24
1050 Bravado		\$206	20 1/2
4110 Bromley M		\$416	41 1/2
1555 B C Phone		\$172	17 1/2
1555 B C Phone		\$172	17 1/2
100 Budd Can		\$66	7 1/2
6432 CAEE		\$154	15 1/2
20000 C Friv		\$24	24
2895 Cal Powe A		\$48	47
14731 Canlio		\$216	20 1/2
14731 Canlio	West	\$216	20 1/2
330 C Pockrs		\$35	35
7125 Can Perm		\$296	29 1/2
10000 C Pockrs		\$296	29 1/2
6578 C Tung		\$296	29 1/2
10000 CCabbask A		\$172	17 1/2
69829 C K B Cam		\$276	27 1/2
26468 C P Inve		\$40	40
10000 C P Inve		\$40	40
9340 C Ullies		\$206	20 1/2
200 Candel O I		\$65	65
37000 Candel O I		\$65	65
2100 Cassini		\$124	13 1/2
18732 Celanese		\$74	7 1/2
18732 Celanese		\$74	7 1/2
26400 Cam Distrib		\$116	10 1/2
5772 Cassa G		\$274	27 1/2
37000 Cassa G		\$274	27 1/2
2035 Camwell S		\$9	9 1/2
16940 Casela R		\$226	20 1/2
16940 Casela R		\$226	20 1/2
3725 Crum Intl		\$13	13
15652 Cypress		\$25	25
15652 Cypress		\$25	25
12418 Dano Dns		\$172	17 1/2
206 Dano		\$172	17 1/2
12418 Dano Dns		\$406	40 1/2
14040 Dickson		\$172	17 1/2
14040 Dickson		\$172	17 1/2
56400 Dodge		\$386	38 1/2
56400 Dodge		\$386	38 1/2
700 Dano Store		\$20	19 1/2
1800 Dylex		\$116	11 1/2
1800 Dylex	A	\$116	11 1/2
3200 Electrom A		\$66	66
47220 Folcan C		\$194	19 1/2
13012 Florin A	AS1294	\$124	12 1/2
13012 Florin A		\$124	12 1/2
35 Fed Plan		\$34	34 1/2
17559 Francosa		\$146	14 1/2
17559 Francosa		\$146	14 1/2
12255 G M Res		\$74	7 1/2
8600 G Distrib A		\$10	8 1/2

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	39957 Turbo C I B	High Low	Cash	Cbse
	26851 Uices	321.15	289 1/2	21 + 1/2
50	6445 Union Oil	343	42 1/2	47 1/2 + 1/2
50	9797 Un. Autos	321	39 1/2	42 1/2 + 1/2
50	2747 U. Kerns	324 1/2	40 1/2	45 + 1/2
50	27050 U. Sicco	314 1/4	14	14 1/2 + 1/2
50	2440 U. S. Ind.	315	23	23 + 1/2
50	1200 Van Der	39 1/4	9	9 1/4 + 1/4
50	32950 Verplaf Cor	324	23 1/2	24
50	2440 Vestar	318 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2 + 1/2
50	70000 Weidwood	325 1/2	25	25 + 1/2
50	9400 West Mine	318 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2 + 1/2
50	9370 W. Ind.	318 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2 + 1/2
50	2280 Wooded A	324 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2 + 1/2
50	5200 Y. Bear	313 1/2	12 1/2	13 + 1/2
	Total Sales 12716 3/4 shares			
	Montreal Stocks			
	Closing Prices, January 31, 1980			
	Quotations in Canadian funds. All other stocks unless marked *			
50	2447 Algonia St	High Low	Cash	Cbse
50	18920 B.C. Ind	324 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2 + 1/2
50	130 Can Soc Rev	345	63 1/2	65 + 1/2
50	10000 Can Pac	318 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2 + 1/2
50	10250 Dom TstA	316	15 1/2	15 1/2 + 1/2
50	1200 FCA Int	290	280	280 - 1/2
50	10000 Imoco	314	43 1/2	44 1/2 + 1/2
50	2295 Power Co	317	14 1/2	14 1/2 + 1/2
50	10000 Real and A	316	9 1/2	9 1/2 + 1/2
50	10000 Royal Bk	344 1/4	64	64 + 1/2
50	8839 Roy Tst Co	314	13 1/2	13 1/2 + 1/2
50	6000 Steining A	324 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2 + 1/2
	Total Sales 14340 shares.			
	Canadian Indexes			
	January 31, 1980			
50		Cash	Futures	
50	Montreal	348.98	348.98	
50	Toronto	3227.9	3225.60	
50	Montreal: * Stock Exchange Industrials Index.			
50	Toronto: * TSX 300 Index.			
	Market Summary			
	NYSE Most Actives			
	January 31, 1980			
50		Cash	Cbse	
50	Worship El	1,307.30	29 1/4	+ 1/4
50	Amer T & T	834.90	20 1/2	+ 1/2
50	Occident Pet	763.80	28 1/2	+ 1/2
50	Chrysler	714.40	34 1/2	+ 1/2
50	Exxon	714.40	34 1/2	+ 1/2
50	General	674.00	46 1/2	+ 1/2
50	Scotiabank	674.00	46 1/2	+ 1/2
	Amsterdam			
50				
50	AKZO	24.00		
50	Albert Heijn	81.00		
50	Alpenbank	29.00		
50	Amstel	12.10		
50	A'Dam Rub	44.00		
50	Fokker	22.70		
50	H&M	22.70		
50	H.V.A.	49.20		
50	Hoogovens	49.20		
50	K.L.M.	69.80		
50	Phil. Nedder	118.40		
50	Reijnders	55.00		
50	Rotterdam	20.30		
50	Robeco	173.50		
50	Shell	151.00		
50	Remita	10.50		
50	Stichting	10.50		
50	Unilever	115.40		
50	Van Ommen	218.00		
50	W.A.P. Inter	34.00		
50	Amn-Des Ind	84.90		
50	Previous:	84.30		
	Brussels			
50				
50	Arbed	2,450		
50	GBL (Sibm)	1,430		
50	Imco	1,430		
50	Electrobel	1,420		
50	GB-Imco-BM	1,420		
50	Imco	1,420		
50	Petrofina	1,410		
50	Imco	1,410		
50	Soc. Generale	1,410		
50	Solvay	1,410		
50	Imco	1,410		
50	Source Index:	159.93		
50	Previous:	159.88		
	Frankfurt			
50				
50	A.E.G.	40.10		
50	B.A.S.F.	177.90		
50	Imco	172.80		
50	Commerzbank	100.50		
50	Cont. Gummi	110.00		
50	Imco	110.00		
50	Demag	13.00		
50	Deutsche Bank	127.20		
50	Imco	127.20		
50	Hoechst	253.00		
50	Hoechst	253.00		
50	Kaizer	36.50		
50	Imco	36.50		
50	Kouzel	17.00		
50	K.H.D.	209.30		
50	Imco	209.30		
50	Mannesmann	124.20		
50	Metalgesellschaft	255.00		
50	Imco	255.00		
50	RWE-Enn	167.20		
50	Imco	167.20		
50	Siemens	24.50		
50	Thyssen	84.30		
50	Imco	84.30		
50	Veba	120.10		
50	Volkswagen	178.50		
50	Imco	178.50		
50	Wolfsberg	128.00		
50	Previous:	123.65		
	Paris			
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50	Air Liquide	32.00		
50	Imco	32.00		
50	Carrefour	11.00		
50	Imco	11.00		
50	Sanofi	11.00		
50	Imco	11.00		
50	CFP	11.00		
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European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices
in local currencies)

[illegible]

12 Month Stock High Low Div Yld P/E 100s High Low Quot. Class										12 Month Stock High Low Div Yld P/E 100s High Low Quot. Class										12 Month Stock High Low Div Yld P/E 100s High Low Quot. Class												
654	3614	SmithKln	2.15	823	599	584	584	34	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
224	18	Smucker	1.10	4.9	7.34	224	224	224	+	4	29%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
224	204	SmithKln	2.15	823	599	584	584	34	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
214	164	SmithKln	2.15	823	599	584	584	34	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
18	134	SEC	1.34	9.1	5	25	19%	19	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
214	164	SmithKln	2.15	823	599	584	584	34	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
18	134	SEC	1.34	9.1	5	25	19%	19	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
214	164	SmithKln	2.15	823	599	584	584	34	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
18	134	SEC	1.34	9.1	5	25	19%	19	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
214	164	SmithKln	2.15	823	599	584	584	34	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
18	134	SEC	1.34	9.1	5	25	19%	19	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
214	164	SmithKln	2.15	823	599	584	584	34	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
18	134	SEC	1.34	9.1	5	25	19%	19	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
214	164	SmithKln	2.15	823	599	584	584	34	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
18	134	SEC	1.34	9.1	5	25	19%	19	+	4	3%	224	Teledin	1.20	6.3	4	366	289	289	+	4	32	124	Waco	1.40	7.4	0.14	22	214	64	+	4
214	164	Smith																														

Company Reports

(Continued from Page 11)		
PPG Industries		
Quar	1977	
Revenue	550.7	
Assets	80.1	
Share	1.69	
Quar	1977	
Revenue	3,100	24
Assets	218.9	
Share	6.78	
Quaker Oats		
Quar	1980	
Revenue	608.3	
Assets	20.70	
Share	1.05	
Quar	1980	
Revenue	1,180	
Assets	42.50	
Share	2.20	
Scott Paper		
Quar	1977	
Revenue	479.3	4
Assets	30.3	
Share	0.78	
Quar	1977	
Revenue	1,900	1
Assets	137.1	
Share	3.52	
St Paul Companies		
Quar	1977	
Revenue	482.6	4
Assets	40.04	4
Share	1.91	
Quar	1977	
Revenue	1,780	1
Assets	153.0	
Share	7.30	
Standard Oil of California		
Quar	1977	
Revenue	9,800	6
Assets	524.0	
Share	3.06	
Quar	1977	
Revenue	31,800	24
Assets	1,790	1
Share	10.44	

Thursday New Highs and

NEW HIGHS—Zn

ACF Ind	ElMenMg	Pr
---------	---------	----

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, January 31, 1980

1 Kennecott 916-84 83 84 1 GrandDale 426-87 87 88

[illegible]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT

Continued from Page 15)

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Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the January 31, 1980 closing

foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial institutions. (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

[illegible]

2. **Warning:** Values of β obtained through the above procedure are only approximate estimates, and β is not equal to 1 unless β is known for New York.

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ)
The Central Selling Organization will increase the price of rough di-

monds of more than one car

weight by an average 12 percent beginning Feb. 18 when it holds its next trade offering, or "sight." The Beers Consolidated Mines announced today. Price increases will vary according to the quality and

size of stones to be marketed.

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...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential organization in the field of psychology, adds to the journal's prestige and makes it a must-read for all psychologists.

MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 31

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock		Div. Yld.		P/E		12 Month		High		Low		Close		Change	
Div. Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Close	Change	Div. Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Close	Change		
ARS	4.8	10	14.00	13.50	13.75	+0.25	AV	3.0	10	14.00	13.50	13.75	+0.25		
PS	4.1	10	14.00	13.50	13.75	+0.25		
...		

12 Month	Stock	Div. Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	Stock	Div. Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
11%	4% Shorin	4.0	10	100	10.00	9.75	9.75	+0.25
...

Chicago Futures

January 31, 1980

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Open	High	Low	Close	Change
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	+0.00
...

U.S. Commodity Prices

January 31, 1980

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Open	High	Low	Close	Change
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.00
...

Cash Prices

January 31, 1980

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Gold	100g	1,200.00	+0.00
...

London Metals Market

January 31, 1980

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Gold	100g	1,200.00	+0.00
...

Tokyo Exchange

January 31, 1980

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Gold	100g	1,200.00	+0.00
...

New York Futures

January 31, 1980

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Gold	100g	1,200.00	+0.00
...

European Gold Markets

January 31, 1980

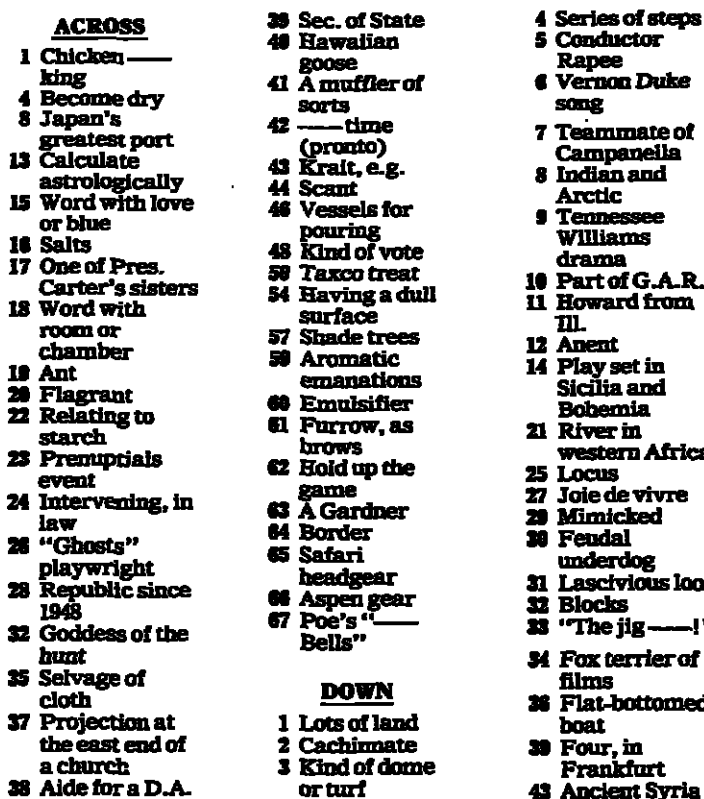
Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Gold	100g	1,200.00	+0.00
...

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

January 31, 1980

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Gold	100g	1,200.00	+0.00
...

By Eugene T. Maleska



T	R	I	P		H	O	U	R		L	U	T	E
R	O	D	E		A	N	N	A		E	N	A	T
A	N	O	R		N	E	S	T		A	C	R	E
W	I	N	S		D	O	P	E		G	O	O	S
P	O	T	P	I	E		O	D	I	U	M		
					I	D	L	E		M	E	N	O
A	R	A	C	O		S	T	O	P		U	L	N
V	O	C	A	L		A	S	P		S	N	A	T
O	N	I	C		F	U	M	E		L	I	N	O
R	O	D	I	C		A	M	I	C				
					O	L	D	E		I	M	A	G
I	S	S	U	E		A	L	A	R		T	A	L
C	H	O	S	E		T	I	S	A		I	M	A
G	A	U	L	K		I	N	I	D		V	E	T
					D	R	E						

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	4	39	Cloudy	MADRID	12	54	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Fair	MIAMI	23	73	Cloudy
ANKARA	-1	30	Foggy	MILAN	18	63	Rain
ATHENS	10	50	Fair	MONTREAL	14	57	Cloudy
BEIRUT	12	54	Fair	MOSCOW	-12	10	Snow
BELGRADE	13	55	Fair	MUNICH	7	45	Overcast
BERLIN	5	41	Rain	NEW YORK	-6	23	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Cloudy	NICOSIA	14	54	Rain
SUCARETH	2	36	Foggy	OSLO	-18	18	Overcast
BUDAPEST	6	43	Cloudy	PARIS	11	52	Overcast
CASABLANCA	6	43	Cloudy	PRAGUE	16	61	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	-1	30	Overcast	ROME	15	59	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Foggy	SOFIA	5	41	Foggy
DUBLIN	4	39	Rain	STOCKHOLM	-7	19	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Overcast	TENEFER	15	59	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Foggy	TEL AVIV	13	55	Fair
FRANKFURT	8	46	Rain	TOKYO	7	45	Overcast
GENEVA	9	48	Rain	TUNIS	14	54	Fair
HELSINKI	10	50	Cloudy	VIENNA	12	54	Cloudy
HOUSTON	21	70	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	39	Foggy
ISTANBUL	7	45	Fair	WASHINGTON	-3	27	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	48	Rain
LISBON	14	57	Fair				
LONDON	10	50	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 7700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles of 2000 GMT.)

The map shows a low-pressure system (L) over the Great Lakes region, with a cold front extending southwest and a warm front extending northeast. Another low-pressure system is visible off the West Coast. High-pressure systems (H) are located over the Pacific Northwest and the Gulf of Mexico. Isobars are drawn at intervals of 10 mb, with labels such as 1000, 1010, 1020, and 1030. Wind direction is indicated by arrows, and precipitation is shown with various symbols as defined in the legend.

Thunderstorm		Warm Front	
Rain		Cold Front	
Snow		Occluded Front	
Wind Direction		Quasi-Stationary Front	

Mr. Viator's daughter was among the fifth, sixth and seventh graders paddled by Principal Willie Orgeron. The exact offenses were not disclosed.

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

BRIDGE _____ *By Alan Truscott*

The opening club lead with dummy's king, led to the heart ace, and noted the appearance of the queen on his left.

The play of another top trump would not be an error, for this is a restrictive choice of situation. West is more likely to have begun with a \heartsuit than with a doubleton.

West led the club \heartsuit .

♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
 ♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
 ♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
 ♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The ding:

South	West	North	East
5 ♣	Pass	5 ♠	Pass

West led the club \heartsuit .

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

"KNOW WHAT YOU NEED, MR. WILSON? EXERCISE!
SO WHY DON'T YA BUILD A INDOOR SWIMMIN' POOL!"

king, led to the heart ace, and noted the appearance of the queen on his left.

The play of another top trump would now be an error, for this is a restricted choice situation. West is more likely to have begun with a singleton queen than with a double-

♠385
♦313

Both sides were vulnerable. The

South	West	North	East
♠10	♠Pass	♠5♥	♠Pass
♥10	♥Pass	♥5♥	♥Pass

West led the club five.

Cape Canaveral Recalled

Fruit Flies With the Right Stuff

By Hugh A. Mulligan
RIDGEFIELD, Conn. (AP) —
"Five... four... three...
two... one... Blast off!"

Can it really be 18 years since I was a fruit fly, buzzing busily, voraciously around Cape Canaveral?

Fruit flies. That is author Tom Wolfe's marvelous metaphor for his pioneer space-age reporters in "The Right Stuff," his book on test pilots and the original seven Mercury astronauts, which rates as the best nonfiction work I have read in the last five years.

They "came crawling through the windows like ravenous termites, like fruit flies." Wolfe wrote of our efforts to get some weary details on the waiting astronaut wives, "taking pictures and yelling questions."

He also called us "the great Victorian gentlemen," because we played the game, made national heroes out of extraordinary men who had done no more than an ordinary but well-trained chimpanzee, of which several had ridden rockets into outer space.

In the case of John Glenn, we fruit flies had nowhere else to swarm. He was beaming, bashful, freckle-faced, a Marine ace who had shot down three MIGs in the last nine days of the Korean War, a hot pilot who set a supersonic speed record from Los Angeles, a family man, a regular churchgoer and the most laconic celebrity on the U.S. scene since Calvin Coolidge.

In addition to all that, he took forever to be up and going. America's first orbital shot originally was scheduled for Dec. 20, 1961, but a combination of poor weather, mechanical breakdowns and heavy seas in the primary recovery area kept postponing—scrubbing—the launch. John Herschel Glenn Jr. didn't get off the pad until Feb. 20, 1962.

Anybody who can keep 600 reporters in Florida on expenses for two full months is bound to be written up as a national hero.

Of course, in the meantime, one had the problem of finding something to write about to keep the resentful editors back home sullenly satisfied. During the long wait, we fruit flies from all over the world flitted about the dimly lit cocktail lounges and kidney-shaped swimming pools trying to light on a space technician, an astronaut pay-

chiatrist, chaplain, nurse, or even one of the Sacred Seven for an interview.

Back then, Cocoa Beach, the little town that served as press headquarters, was a garishly impromptu collection of pastboard motels, neon-glaring bars and surprisingly good restaurants, mostly named for missiles and arrayed in a three-mile strip along highway A1A.

To the strip at launch time flocked an improbable mix of top scientists like Werner von Braun, super technicians like Christopher Columbus Kraft, military men like the inimitable Lt. Col. John (Stoney) Powers, the basso profundo of Mercury Control who died only a few weeks ago, and thousands of campers, surfers, college kids on vacation, Golden Age space fans, beach bums, belly dancers, hucksters peddling "Go-go Glenn" buttons, groups who would do anything to add an astronaut to their conquests and bragged about same, outright prostitutes and other assorted camp followers. It was the frontier town of outer space.

The beach was hard-packed in those days. You could race cars along it as Wolfe reports the astronauts often did. On the night before a launch, 50,000 people would be camped out there, singing songs around campfires, keeping watch on the ghostly glare of the floodlight gantries, waiting for the red light atop a tall tower at the end of the rock jetty — which warned the area's shrimp fleet that a launch was imminent — to begin its slow descent, like the ball in Times Square on New Year's Eve.

Since quotes were scarce and the seven had sold their stories to Life magazine, we fruit flies nibbled where we could at the sidebars, the peripheral stories. John Glenn's form-fitting couch. John Glenn's middle name: Herschel, a British astronaut whom he is supposed to have idolized as a boy. I can remember going down to the library in Cocoa Beach and sitting on a low

chair in the children's section with my knees in my face to bone up on Sir John Frederick William Herschel.

John Glenn's environmental control system. John Glenn's low residue diet. John Glenn's favorite song: "Yellow Bird."

Sometimes, by the purest chance, we even saw the great man himself. John Glenn jogging along the beach at dawn. John Glenn climbing out of his ancient Peugeot. John Glenn gets a haircut. We had the little chapel barber on the strip staked out like a Mafia hideout in "The Untouchables." John Glenn goes to the bakery — two autographs, a loaf of onion pumpernickel, his favorite. John Glenn attends church: some of us put in enough time there to qualify for a box of communion envelopes.

Some of my best friends were fruit flies. And some of the best in the business, too. Gay Talese of the New York Times. Stu Lorie of the old Herald Tribune. Jules (always known as Julie-baby, so that when his wife had a baby it was known as Julie-baby's baby) Bergman of ABC. Al Blakeslee and John Barbour of AP. Roy Neal of NBC. CBS's Walter Cronkite, who could sit for hours at poolside in swamplike concentration over the bulging press kit. Bob Considine of Hearst.

Like the astronauts, some of the reporters had the right stuff too: cool, gutsy, audacious in a low key way, a bit devil-may-care with the equipment. A hot-shot pilot could blow away a fighter jet worth a couple of million dollars by waxing the other guy's tail in a mock dog fight, as Wolfe details. Astronaut Gus Grissom could lose his own instrument, watch it sink three miles in the deep, and still flout the right stuff. Well, one reporter did the same thing with a Herz car during the Glenn shot. The tide came in and washed it out to sea while he was dallying with a space groupie in one of those beachside bars.

Another fruit fly, stung by a nasty message from his wire service desk, kicked his teletype machine to pieces an hour before John Glenn finally blasted off. And, oh yes, there was the super-cool British correspondent whose mastery of the Queen's English enabled him instantly to translate Sherry Powers' historic "A-Okay" to "Ticky-booo." A fruit fly, first class.

Gone With the KKK?

PEKING, (UPI) — "Gone With the Wind," should be banned in China, a Shanghai newspaper says. The paper apparently objected to the book's portrayal of Ku Klux Klan subversion of the authority of northern U.S. forces in the South after the Civil War.

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Great-Grandma of Folk

By Hollic I. West

WASHINGTON (WP) — Libba Cotten made up the classic folk song "Freight Train" when she was 12. At 87, she's still singing it.

She is a great-grandmother, the center of a large and loving family and financially secure, with a home near her grandson's in Syracuse, N.Y. But she is not about to stay home and give up performing. She plays, she says, "as often as I'm asked."

"I don't have any hobbies," she adds. "I may cook a little bit, but music is the main thing."

Libba Cotten has been a quiet and deep influence on many folk singers who came to maturity in the '60s. When she turned 87 early in January, friends and family threw a bash for her at the Washington home of Ralph Rinzler, head of the Smithsonian's Folklore Program. Before moving to Syracuse in 1978, Cotten had lived in Washington for 30 years.

"I was tired of being cooped up in an apartment," she says. "I was used to being in a yard with birds and flowers. My grandson Larry has a house in Syracuse. So I asked him to look for one for me."

Cotten was thrilled by the first snowfall she saw in Syracuse. "I put on my boots and walked around in it," she recalls. "I hadn't enjoyed snow like that since I was a child in North Carolina. I swept my sidewalk clean for the first two or three times it snowed. But it kept snowing. And I gave up."

Cotten speaks in a soft, lyrical voice much like her songs. Her hand gestures, like her guitar and banjo playing, are so graceful that they become natural complements.

"Freight Train" has been recorded and performed by musicians all over the world. Cotten's guitar style was described by folk singer Alice Gerard as a "synthesis of turn-of-the-century parlor music, blues, church songs and a little ragtime."

An Early Start

She started playing music as a child in Chapel Hill, N.C. "My brother had a five-string banjo," she says with a grin, "and I was always bothering it, breaking strings and what not. Sometimes he'd find a string broken and he'd just shake his head and say, 'Another string broken.' He never said he wished that I'd leave his banjo alone."

Eventually her brother left home, taking his banjo with him. "I missed it so much," she says. "I decided I'd try to buy my own."

So at age 11 she put on her best dress, went downtown and asked strangers if they needed someone to do housework. A woman hired her at the 1904 wage of 75 cents a month. Later, she got a raise to \$1 a month.

After a few months she bought a guitar, not a banjo, for \$3.75. "I didn't get no rest," she says with a laugh. "I was playing on it night and day."

"Wasn't too long before I joined the church. And the deacons told me to stop playing those worldly songs. Sometimes I'd forget and play them, and I'd have to catch myself and go into a church song. I give those deacons credit for helping me to learn a lot of church songs."

Cotten settled in Washington in 1948. While working at Lunsburg's Department Store during the Christmas holidays, she met composer Ruth Crawford Seeger, who hired her as a domestic. Working for the Seegers opened up new musical



Libba Cotten

vistas for Cotten. She hadn't played or sung in years. And the Seegers were purveyors of the American musical tradition. At the time, Peggy Seeger was learning to play guitar and picked up and adapted Cotten's style to her own playing.

On Saturday nights the family would gather and sing. Peggy and her father, Charles Seeger, played guitars; Mike, a brother, played autoharp.

Ruth Seeger gave piano lessons and compiled a collection of folk songs for children, including some she collected from Cotten. Pete Seeger, a son by an earlier marriage and one of the country's leading folk artists, did not live with the family.

"When I went to work for the Seegers and heard all that music, I had to start playing guitar again," says Cotten. "So I got Peggy's guitar and started playing."

"Mrs. Seeger would go in her room and start her music, giving lessons, and I'd go in the other room and start mine. I'd feel so good after playing."

"Penny, the baby child, gave me the name Libba. She couldn't say Elizabeth. She said, 'That's too hard. I'm going to call you Libba.' And from then on everybody called me Libba."

Cotten worked for the Seegers for eight years. But her association with the family didn't end when she left. In 1959, she gave her first professional performance, a joint concert with Mike Seeger at Swarthmore College. Since then she has appeared in many parts of the United States and several European cities.

But one of her biggest thrills was returning to Chapel Hill for a concert.

"I was just disappointed that only students showed up," she says. "None of my old friends were there. I guess most of them have moved away or died. But I'm still pushing on."

PEOPLE: Swiss Festival Schedules

A choral work by Pope John Paul II about marriage and love will be given in Lucerne, Switzerland, in August, the municipal theater there announced.

"The Goldsmith's Shop," about three couples who go to a goldsmith's shop to buy their wedding rings, was composed by the pope 20 years ago and published under a pseudonym. The theater will put on the work as part of the Lucerne International Music Festival next summer, which has Poland as its theme. "Over 50 theaters applied for rights to stage the work in a sort of oratorio — when it recently appeared for the first time in a German translation," theater director Ulrich Meyer said.

Buckingham Palace is advertising for a new housekeeper to look after the royal residence's 600 rooms. Victoria Maslin, housekeeper for more than 10 years, is retiring in July, and already the master of the household, Vice Adm. Sir Peter Ashmore, is placing ads. "Vacancy for the post of chief housekeeper upon the retirement of the present holder," one ad reads. "Single applicant to take up residential appointment in July 1980. All-round knowledge of housekeeping and linen-room duties. Furnished flat available, age group 45 to 50." The housekeeper's duties include supervising two dozen helpers and chambermaids as well as checking domestic matters at Queen Elizabeth II's other homes — Windsor Castle, Sandringham and Balmoral.

Meanwhile, the palace announced that Prince Charles will make a three-day, private trip to Florida in April after an official March 30-April 3 visit to Canada. The announcement said that while in Florida, the 31-year-old heir to the throne, a skilled polo player, will participate in an international polo tournament.

Every year, Madame Tussaud's wax museum in London holds a poll to learn which of its figures is the most feared and hated. For years, Hitler topped the list — but to longer. Dr. Fuhrer has been dethroned by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. "Hitler has only once in the past few years been knocked from first place and it took him a long time to get there," a spokeswoman said. But voters are fickle; they mandated an upset at the other end of the scale, too. Last year's overwhelming sports hero was Muhammad Ali.

Rock star Donna Summer, queen of disco music, says when she was just starting out was "physically and emotionally and too inexperienced to do about business. So she's asking \$10 million in a lawsuit filed in Casablanca Records and her works, contending she didn't fair share of profits from her records, and is seeking to break long-term contract with Casablanca, claiming the company used due influence, misrepresentation and fraud" to gain exclusive to her performances. Casablanca president Neil Bogart, named defendant in the suit along with wife, Joyce, issued a conciliatory statement saying he hoped Summer would change her mind and fulfill the remaining three of her contract.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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